



# Nyasaland 1960

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LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1961

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N Y A S A L A N D

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Report for the year  
1960

L O N D O N  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
*1961*






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Senga Bay. Salima.



# PART I

## Review of 1960

### INTRODUCTION

THE event of the year which gave the greatest pleasure to all the people of the territory was the return visit to Nyasaland of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Her Majesty was given a sincere and joyous welcome by peoples of all races. At the conclusion of Her Majesty's visit, His Excellency the Governor, in a farewell message, said—

“ On your Majesty's departure I beg leave to tender to your Majesty the renewed devotion of the peoples of Nyasaland and an expression of their heartfelt gratitude for what has been to us all a truly memorable visit.

“ I would also express the respectful and deep admiration of each one of us at your Majesty's true steadfastness and royal graciousness in carrying out an arduous programme which took your Majesty throughout the territory at a time when we are passing through a difficult period of change and transition.

“ The welcome given to your Majesty by the people of all races has been sincere, heartfelt and joyous.

“ To all of us who have seen your Majesty it has been an unforgettable experience; we have all been captivated by your Majesty's unfailing grace and charm and by your intimate and lively interest both in all you have seen and in the many people of different races and persuasions with whom you have talked.

“ Once again your Majesty's presence has quickened the hearts of Her Majesty's people in Nyasaland and brought vividly home to them the living reality which the Crown enshrines and which commands our unchanging devotion and our willing loyalty.

“ We wish your Majesty God-speed and a safe journey home.”

For the rest, political developments dominated the scene. From the territorial point of view the most important event was the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference held at Lancaster House in July and August.

The 1959 disturbances had made it necessary to defer active consideration of a radical revision of the Protectorate's Constitution, but during the visit of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, M.P., discussions on this subject with the Government and the main political groups were re-opened.

These talks were followed in March and April by more detailed discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Iain Macleod, M.P., during a fortnight's visit to the Protectorate. At the conclusion of this visit the Secretary of State announced that he considered that there was sufficient common ground between the various political viewpoints to justify holding a Conference to consider whether a more advanced constitution might not be possible. A conference was subsequently convened in London, at Lancaster House, in July and August and in spite of pessimistic forecasts, complete agreement was achieved on a new constitution, details of which are contained in the chapter on Administration.

The Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under the chairmanship of Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, visited Nyasaland to hear evidence from 21st March to 10th April. Following the publication of the Commission's Report in October, the Federal Review Conference, at which Nyasaland was represented by a delegation of 14 which included representatives of the main political groups, opened in London early in December. The first session of the Conference ended before Christmas and it was expected that it would resume in 1961.

At the beginning of 1960 the State of Emergency declared in March, 1959, was still in force and the Government was engaged in taking such steps as were practicable to bring about a return to normal conditions. Persons detained under the Emergency Regulations were progressively released, and in June, by which time only eight persons remained in detention, it was possible for the Governor to end the State of Emergency. At the same time the Governor invoked powers under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, designed to enable the Government effectively to persevere with its paramount duty of securing public peace. In September the Acting Governor released all remaining detainees.

The main changes in the political parties were the assumption by Dr. Hastings K. Banda, on his release from detention on 1st April, 1960, of the leadership of the Malawi Congress Party, and the formation late in the year of the Christian Democratic Party led by Mr. Chester Katsonga. The United Federal Party, the Congress Liberation Party and the Malawi Congress Party were all represented at the two constitutional conferences in London.

#### DIARY OF EVENTS

*January 25th*—The Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, M.P., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, arrived in Nyasaland to meet Government officials and political leaders.

*January 26th*—A demonstration took place outside Ryall's Hotel in Blantyre, where Mr. Macmillan was attending a civic luncheon.



*January 28th*—An officer of the Department of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control began investigating reports of a mysterious creature known as “Ufiti” in a forest near Nkata Bay. The animal, which received considerable publicity in the press, was later identified by the curator of the Nyasaland Museum as a type of chimpanzee hitherto known only in the Congo and Tanganyika.

*January 31st*—Nyasaland’s first boxing tournament took place at the Rangeley Stadium.

*February 5th*—It was announced that water rationing would begin in Blantyre/Limbe.

*February 10th*—Mr. G. S. Jones, C.M.G., M.B.E., Minister of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, was appointed Chief Secretary of Nyasaland on the retirement of Mr. C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G., who became Chairman of Tanganyika’s Public Service Commission.

*February 17th*—A Commission of Inquiry into the disturbance which occurred outside Ryall’s Hotel on 26th January opened before Mr. Justice Southworth.

*March 7th*—The Federal Broadcasting Corporation began operating a 400 watt short-wave transmitter on the 90-metre band in Nyasaland. Programmes in English and Nyanja were thereafter broadcast from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

*March 21st*—Members of the Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland arrived in the Protectorate to hear evidence.

*March 29th*—In the Fort Manning District an armed group was dispersed by police; an Assistant District Commissioner was slightly wounded when making an arrest.

*March 29th*—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., arrived in Nyasaland for a ten-day visit to meet Government officials and political leaders for preliminary discussions on a proposal to revise the constitution of the Protectorate.

*April 1st*—Dr. Hastings K. Banda was released from detention.

*April 10th*—Members of the Advisory Commission on the Review of the Federal Constitution left Nyasaland.

*April 29th*—Dr. Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of York, arrived in Nyasaland to attend the celebrations marking the 100th Anniversary of the Universities’ Mission to Central Africa.

*April 29th*—The ban on public meetings imposed during the 1959 disturbances was lifted.

*May 10th*—The Legislative Council met (Third Meeting of 74th Session).



- May 17th*—The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbance which occurred outside Ryall's Hotel on 26th January was published, vindicating the Police in the action taken to quell the disturbance.
- May 23rd*—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrived at Lilongwe, headquarters of the Central Province, to begin her second visit to Nyasaland.
- May 24th*—Her Majesty flew to Mzuzu, headquarters of the Northern Province.
- May 25th*—Her Majesty flew to Salima on the shore of Lake Nyasa and thence to Zomba, where she was met by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Armitage.
- May 26th*—Her Majesty visited Zomba plateau and later attended a race meeting.
- May 27th*—Her Majesty travelled to Blantyre, where she unveiled the War Memorial in front of the High Court, toured the town, and attended a garden party.
- May 28th*—Her Majesty visited Cholo and Mlanje.
- May 29th*—Her Majesty flew from Zomba to Chileka and thence left Nyasaland by air.
- June 3rd*—The Transport and Allied Workers Union called out Nyasaland Transport Company employees on strike. The strike lasted for eight days.
- June 13th*—The Governor and Lady Armitage began a five-day 1,500 mile tour of the Central Province.
- June 15th*—The Preservation of Public Security, the Detained Persons (Special Provisions) and the Protected Places and Areas Ordinances were brought into force.
- June 16th*—The State of Emergency in Nyasaland, which had been declared on 3rd March, 1959, came to an end.
- June 23rd*—It was announced that a gift of £90,000 from the Rhodesia Selection Trust for coffee production in the Northern Province, had been rejected by growers for political reasons.
- June 27th*—The Governor and Lady Armitage toured parts of the Northern Province for three days.
- July 1st*—The Kasupe division of the Zomba District became a separate District, and a new Blantyre (Urban) District was created.
- July 2nd*—The Governor opened Nyasaland's first Museum in Blantyre.
- July 4th*—The Governor opened a new session of the Legislative Council (First Meeting of the 75th Session).

*July 14th*—The Governor opened Nyasaland's first clinker factory established by the Portland Cement Company at Changalumi, some 15 miles from Zomba.

*July 18th*—His Excellency the Governor General of the Federation, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie, arrived in Nyasaland for a week's visit.

*July 25th*—The Nyasaland Constitutional Conference began at Lancaster House, London. It was attended by representatives of the main political groups in Nyasaland and ended in complete agreement. Details of the new constitution agreed upon are given in Part III, Chapter 3. The Conference concluded on 5th August.

*August 11th*—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, departed on leave. Mr. G. S. Jones became Acting Governor in his absence.

*August 17th*—A World Health Organization tuberculosis team withdrew from Nyasaland because of a lack of co-operation by the people.

*August 19th*—The maximum sentence for a first offence of intimidation was raised from two years' imprisonment or a fine of £100 to five years' imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both, by an amendment to the Penal Code made under the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance.

*August 20th*—Mr. A. L. Adu arrived in Nyasaland to take up his duties as Chairman of the Localisation Committee, to advise on ways and means of speeding up the establishment of a locally-recruited Civil Service.

*August 24th*—The grave of Bishop Mackenzie, the first bishop in Nyasaland, was found in Portuguese territory, near Chiromo.

*August 27th*—Mr. John Pine, Q.C., Nyasaland's Solicitor General, was appointed Chairman of the Constitutional Working Party set up to prepare the way for general elections in Nyasaland.

*August 30th*—Prof. J. F. V. Phillips, until recently Professor of Agriculture at the University College, Ghana, was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Inquiry into African Education in the Protectorate.

*September 3rd and 4th*—A car was burned and destroyed and nine people were injured, in clashes between supporters of the Malawi Congress Party and those of the Congress Liberation Party, at Nkata Bay.

*September 7th*—Arrests were made following disturbances at Chief Tengani's court in the Port Herald District.

*September 16th*—Mr. E. K. Gondwe, an Education Officer who served on the "Monckton Commission", was assaulted at his home at Mzuzu. Those responsible were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.



*September 17th*—The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Right Honourable Duncan Sandys, M.P., arrived in Nyasaland for a brief visit.

*September 24th*—Some 400 Tanganyika Africans were stranded at Deep Bay on the northern end of Lake Nyasa after they had run out of money and could not afford to return to Tanganyika by the M.V. *Ilala*. They had come to Nyasaland to visit a prominent witchfinder. They were later successfully evacuated to Tanganyika.

*September 27th*—His Excellency the Acting Governor ordered the release of all remaining detainees and the cancellation of all control orders.

*September 27th*—Six Members of the United Kingdom Parliament arrived on a three-day visit to Nyasaland.

*October 3rd*—Africans employed by Asian store-keepers in the Lilongwe District went on strike for more pay. The strike ended on 7th October.

*October 10th*—Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, arrived in Nyasaland for a brief visit.

*October 11th*—"The Monckton Commission" Report was published.

*October 18th*—A new political party, the Christian Democratic Party, was formed by Mr. Chester Katsonga.

*October 20th*—Mr. D. W. Chijozi, M.L.C., was assaulted at his house at Kota Kota. Nine arrests were made.

*October 27th*—Rice growers in the Mlolo area of Port Herald rejected a grant of £4,000 from the African Development and Welfare Fund for an irrigation scheme to improve the yield of their crops.

*November 1st*—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, returned to Nyasaland from leave.

*November 3rd*—All 57 African employees of Asian traders at Kasungu went on strike. Forty people were arrested for unlawful assembly on 4th November.

*November 5th*—Mr. A. L. Adu returned to Ghana.

*November 8th*—Employees of the Nyasaland Railways came out on strike. The strike lasted until 23rd November.

*November 11th*—His Excellency the Governor General of the Federation, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie, paid a brief visit to Nyasaland.

*November 14th*—A European Police Inspector and an African Sergeant were speared, and another Sergeant was wounded by a “panga” when trying to arrest a wanted man in the Dedza District. The wounded men recovered and their assailants and the wanted man were later arrested.

*November 15th*—Twenty-two people were arrested following an incident in Bvumbwe, near Blantyre, in which a policeman was stabbed in the neck and another bitten on the hand when they tried to disperse an illegal meeting.

*November 22nd*—The Governor appointed Mr. A. F. Rouse, C.M.G., as sole arbitrator in the dispute between the employees and management of the Nyasaland Railways. On 28th November he awarded increases of up to 25 per cent. of wage rates to certain classes of workers.

*November 26th*—The Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, opened the second Annual Conference of the Nyasaland Council of Social Service in Blantyre.

*November 28th*—The Report of the Civil Service Localisation Committee was published.

*December 5th*—The Federal Review Conference opened at Lancaster House in London. The Nyasaland delegation comprised 14 persons representing the Government and the main political viewpoints.

*December 5th*—The Legislative Council met (Second Meeting of 75th Session).

#### ADMINISTRATION

The disturbed political atmosphere throughout the year retarded development materially and socially, particularly in the spheres of agriculture and education. It also brought a change in emphasis in the work of the Provincial and District Administration. Where hitherto District Commissioners had been primarily engaged in work connected with local government and administration, land usage and social services, their main concern had now to become the maintenance of law and order.

Following the declaration of a State of Emergency in 1959, certain measures were suggested to strengthen the administration and many of these suggestions were carried out in 1960. The size of the establishment of the Provincial and District Administration was greatly increased and the appointment to districts of officers in the Executive Class designated “Administrative Assistants”, some of whom were specifically appointed to relieve District Commissioners of the burden of routine office work, was approved. The numbers in the Administrative Class increased from 106 to 118 posts and in the Executive Class from 23 to 45. The



numbers of District Commissioners' messengers increased from 137 to 235 and provision was made for an increase in the number of Native Authority messengers.

By the end of the year there were four Assistant District Commissioners and ten Administrative Assistants who were Africans.

The efficiency of the administrative framework was also improved by the creation of two new districts. The Blantyre (Urban) District, separated from the rural district, came officially into being on 1st July. The new district of Kasupe was established on the same date, and provision was made for a resident Administrative Officer to be stationed at Balaka. The new Kasupe District was made up of areas previously in the Zomba and Fort Johnston Districts. In December, 1960, an administrative post was opened at Fort Lister in the Mlanje District, pending the establishment of an administrative office at Palombe.

### FINANCE

Expenditure continued in 1960 under the four-year Capital Development Plan covering the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963.

The expansion of the Police Force and District Administration, which was beyond the resources of the Government to finance without serious repercussions on economic development in other fields, was incorporated in the overall Development Plan as a result of generous financial assistance provided by Her Majesty's Government.

Planned expenditure on Development Account in 1960/61 totals £4.3 million, which shows an increase of £2.6 million over actual expenditure on Development Account in 1959/60.

### AGRICULTURE

For the third year in succession rainfall was generally below average except in parts of the Northern Province. Despite two dry spells, one in January and the other in February, 1960, the rains were reasonably well distributed and on the whole were favourable for the production of annual crops. A severe shortage of water was experienced throughout the dry season and ground water reserves fell.

Except for a few isolated areas food supplies were adequate throughout the year and good crops of staple foods such as maize, sweet potatoes, cassava and pulses were harvested. A total of 16,613 tons of maize was purchased of which some 5,000 tons were kept in reserve, as in 1959, and most of the balance was exported at between £21 and £23 c.i.f. continental ports.

A record groundnut crop of approximately 21,000 tons was produced, mostly from the Central Province. Prices paid to producers for shelled nuts were increased to 5½d per lb. in the Southern Province

5d per lb. in the Central Province and part of the Northern Province and 4½d per lb. in the remainder of the Northern Province, as compared with 4d per lb. in all areas in 1959, when the crop totalled 12,816 short tons.

In the Southern Province the lack of rainfall and irrigation water reduced the rice harvest but the total production in the territory of Faya paddy of 7,080 short tons compares favourably with the 6,255 ton crop in 1959. The producer price remained at 2d per lb. for Faya paddy and marketing was again organized by the co-operative societies. It is expected that some 3,000 tons of Grade I rice will be supplied to other parts of the Federation.

The winter mists in the Kirk Range assisted the wheat crop which amounted to 449 short tons, a substantial increase over the 1959 production of 185 tons. Marketing difficulties occurred due to the temporary withdrawal from the market of the territory's only flour mill.

The total tobacco crop sold on the auction floors amounted to 34.3 million lb. compared with 36.8 million lb. in 1959. Once again the quality of the fire-cured crop from African trust land in the Northern Division was poor and prices paid to producers were low. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board purchased a total of 20.3 million lb. of all types of tobacco from African producers who were paid £671,189 which was well below the comparable 1959 figures of 28.5 million lb. bought (at a loss of £400,000) for £927,700.

Estate production of fire- and sun/air-cured tobacco, mainly by African tenant farmers, totalled 8.6 million lb., a decrease from the 1959 crops which amounted to 10.1 million lb. Interest in Burley tobacco was maintained and production rose slightly to 2.9 million lb. which was sold for an average of 32.7d per lb. as against 22.2d per lb. in 1959. Flue-cured growers produced some of the best tobacco seen in recent years and the record average yield of 886 lb. sold weight per acre was obtained. Whilst the acreage remained approximately the same as in 1959 production rose from 2.3 million lb. to 2.9 million lb.

The Turkish tobacco industry continued to expand, mainly in the Northern Province, and total production rose from 16,885 lb. in 1959 to 35,000 lb. in 1960.

Despite the poor rainfall year tea production was excellent and exports of made tea for the year ending 31st March, 1960, amounted to 23.6 million lb. compared with 24.3 million lb. in 1959. Prices on the London floors averaged just under 40d per lb. during 1960 as against 35.38d in 1959.

The tung oil crop of 1,063 long tons of oil was below the 1959 total of 1,341 tons but prices were much more stable at between £110 and £120 per long ton f.o.b. Beira.



Expansion of the coffee industry continued and the acreage in the Northern Province rose from 835 to 1,134 acres from which some 120 tons of parchment coffee were produced. On estates mainly in the Southern Province, production was estimated to reach 60 tons of parchment coffee, much of which found a local market.

The excellent 1959 African trust land cotton crop of 10,029 short tons of seed cotton was exceeded in 1960 when a record 12,515 tons were produced. The maintenance of the price of 6d per lb. for Grade I and 2d per lb. for Grade II seed cotton attracted more growers and led to the considerable increase in acreage. In addition 1,051 tons of seed cotton were produced on private estates.

The marketing of African produced maize, tobacco, cotton, groundnuts and wheat was undertaken by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board which purchased a total of some 60,000 tons for which growers received approximately £2,290,000. This was the highest total ever distributed to African growers for their crops in any year.

The extension services concentrated on schemes of special value and particular efforts were made to encourage the Master Farmers' and Smallholders' schemes, land reorganization schemes, and the Turkish tobacco and coffee industries.

The demand for farm planning advice from holders of alienated land became more insistent and a further 20 plans were drawn up and implemented to various stages of completion. On trust land 98 maps of the holdings of Master Farmers and progressive individuals were made as a basis for further planning.

Assistance to farmers continued by way of subsidy schemes and both long- and short-term loans.

Work continued with the agro-ecological survey and on the compilation of a soil map at a scale of 1/250,000 for which field observations were completed for the Northern Province and for the northern section of the Central Province.

The agricultural training programme continued satisfactorily and at the Colby School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science 11 students resumed the advanced course which had been interrupted in 1959. All 17 second-year students who attended the two-year agricultural course completed their studies and were absorbed into the extension service and a further 17 second-year and 9 first-year students began their training.

#### VETERINARY

The cattle population remained practically static at 356,000. There was a fall in numbers in the two major cattle districts of Lilongwe and Mzimba. In the former district very many cattle owners boycotted the dip tanks and tick-borne disease increased greatly. In the latter, a more accurate count corrected previous duplication of figures. All other areas



show increases comparable with other years. Sheep, goats and pigs all dropped in numbers, the reasons being not completely clear but at least part of the apparent drop being due to lack of co-operation in the census by owners. Sheep numbers fell by 8.4 per cent., goats by 3.9 per cent. and pigs by 39.5 per cent. A severe outbreak of swine fever practically wiped out the pigs over part of the Lower River area.

The country remained clear of foot-and-mouth disease and all movement restrictions were lifted.

The effectiveness of the trypanosomiasis control unit was demonstrated in the Lower River area. In one area, the Native Authority was exceedingly unco-operative and staff were eventually withdrawn. Prior to their withdrawal 39 cases of trypanosomiasis were confirmed. Apart from this area, there was only one confirmed case in Port Herald/Chikwawa.

Tick-borne disease increased, particularly in the Central Province where there was much politically inspired opposition to dipping.

The Cold Storage Commission completed its first year of active operation in the Protectorate having opened its new £180,000 central abattoir and processing plant in January, 1960. The year brought many vicissitudes, and many teething troubles had to be overcome, but the advantages of having a stable and known price for slaughter stock assessed on weight and grade and a residual buyer became generally evident.

The hides and skins industry was also improved by the Cold Storage Commission acting as sole buyer and seller of its products on a non-profit making basis.

## FORESTRY

The primary Forest Estate comprises 3,743 square miles of State Forest Reserves, amounting to 10 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

The Division of Extension continued the compilation of District Land Use Reports which provide detailed information to be used in the regional planning of forest work. The reports for the Lilongwe, Kasupe, Fort Johnston, Zomba, Blantyre, Mlanje and Cholo Districts were completed in 1960, and eventually the whole country will be covered.

The establishment of *Eucalyptus* plantations at Amalika in the Cholo District under an African Development and Welfare Scheme made excellent progress, and 510 acres were planted out of a total of 1,000 acres. In spite of an unusually dry planting season, establishment and growth were very satisfactory.

Softwood afforestation was continued, and a total area of 2,015 acres of new plantations was established in spite of adverse weather

conditions. The total area of softwood plantations on 31st December, 1960, was 21,011 acres.

The construction of capital works by the Department within the new softwood forests continued, and included the provision of senior and junior staff housing, administrative buildings, new roads and telephone lines. Altogether, 2 senior staff houses, 104 junior staff houses, 46.5 miles of roads, 8.5 miles of new telephone lines, three water supply schemes and two dams were built and completed during the year.

Two Assistant Foresters, who had been trained at the Forest School, Chongoni, were sent for two years' further training to the United Kingdom Forestry Commission School in the Forest of Dean.

At the Forest School, Chongoni, thirteen students were under training, six in the first year and seven in the final year.

### EDUCATION

The educational system is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1953, the Government being assisted in evolving its educational policy by an Advisory Committee on African Education. In each administrative district there is a District Education Committee, which has the duty both of advising the Central Government on problems of local education and of carrying out certain executive functions in connection with primary education.

Total expenditure by the Government on African education was £774,233 on recurrent expenditure and £152,595 on capital, the total being £926,828 compared with £864,632 in 1958/59, an increase of £62,196. In addition the local authorities spent £45,680, and the voluntary agencies engaged in education expended funds or supplied services to the value of £267,337.

The number of junior primary school streams in receipt of grants-in-aid during 1960 increased by 66 during the year and the enrolment in these schools increased by 2,308. The number of assisted senior primary school streams increased by 34 and the enrolment by 2,751. There was some decrease in the number of unassisted school streams, due partly to the adoption of streams into the grant-in-aid system and partly to the ephemeral nature of some of these schools.

During the year the Soche Trade School, formerly known as the Government Artisan Training Centre, was re-opened and enrolled 94 pupils for a three-year course. The Clerical Training Centre, formerly part of the Artisan Training Centre, was re-opened in separate premises and catered for an average of 20 students at a time in courses of various lengths.

Pupils in secondary schools increased by 201 to 1,501. The number of students in training as teachers was 930. The training courses last for two years and the grading of the teacher is dependent on basic academic qualifications.



There were 43 students taking degree courses at University Colleges in Africa or overseas and 29 students were taking technical or training courses in the United Kingdom. This represents an increase of 45 students engaged in various forms of higher education outside the territory, compared with 1959.

### LABOUR

The most important feature of the year 1960 was the development, with increasing activity, of trade unions, and the establishment of wage negotiating machinery. This stage of development was accompanied by an increase in disputes between employers and their employees, and by the use of the strike weapon by organizations representing workers.

In addition to eight trade unions in existence at the end of 1959, five new workers' and one employers' trade union were registered by the Registrar of Trade Unions. There was also considerable improvement in the organization of employers' associations, indicative of which was the appointment of a full-time secretary to the newly formed Agricultural and Plantation Employers' Association, and the increasing interest shown by employers in the formation of Joint Industrial Councils for purposes of negotiation with workers' organizations.

As well as that already established for the building industry, two new Wages Councils were set up to cover the motor transport and tobacco handling industries. Quite apart from such statutory machinery, several industries established, or are engaged in negotiations for the establishment of, Joint Industrial Councils, and two such councils were operating within the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission before the end of 1960.

The Wages Advisory Board continued to be active and as a result of one of its recommendations, a Wages Order making provision for minimum wages applicable to domestic servants was introduced on 1st October, 1960. A further general increase amounting to approximately 20 per cent. in the Statutory Minimum Wage was also recommended to the Governor in Council by the Board to take effect on 1st January, 1961. A similar recommendation was made for an increase in the housing allowance for employees in the Blantyre/Limbe area.

A Wage Regulation Order setting out the minimum wages to be paid to all classes of employees in the building industry, and Wage Regulation proposals put forward by the Motor Transport and Tobacco Handling Industries' Wages Councils were published. Following upon a strike by the majority of the African employees of the Nyasaland Railways, a dispute was reported by the Commissioner for Labour to the Governor who referred it for settlement to a sole Arbitrator. Wage increases ranging from 25 per cent. for the lowest grades of workers to 15 per cent. for intermediate grades were awarded by the Arbitrator; future wage claims will be negotiated in a Joint Industrial Council for which the Arbitrator made provision in his award.

In June, 1959, notice was given by the Government of Southern Rhodesia of its intention to terminate the Tripartite Migrant Labour Agreement with effect from 30th June, 1960, and at meetings of the Inter-Territorial Consultative Committee on Labour held in the early part of 1960, agreement was reached between the three territories of the Federation regarding arrangements to replace the provisions of the former Agreement. The transition between the conditions prevailing before and after the agreement was successfully accomplished.

Emigration in search of employment was on a slightly reduced scale by comparison with figures for 1959. The reduction may be due to the knowledge that there has been unemployment in the Rhodesias, a fact which has been widely reported in the local vernacular press. Discouraged migrant workers returning after failing to obtain work also served to deter would-be emigrants.

The public employment service, established in Blantyre towards the end of 1959, continued to provide valuable assistance in arranging contacts between those in search of employment and employers with vacancies to offer. This service was extended to other centres before the close of the year.

In the Southern Province there was a considerable surplus of work-seekers to fill the vacancies registered. Even during the seasonal period of peak employment when employers normally report shortages of labour, more than adequate numbers of workers were reported to be offering themselves for work.

Two important amendments to the Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance were enacted whereby:

(i) The former voting procedure for Wages Councils was repealed and replaced by more satisfactory provisions in the form of Rules made under the Ordinance;

(ii) The membership of Wages Councils was amended to permit the inclusion of a full-time trade union official on either or both sides of a Council.

### INFORMATION

The Government information services are the responsibility of a separate Department under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. The Department provides for a central organization situated in Zomba, a provincial extension service operating at the three provincial centres of Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu, and a technical section centred at Zomba which is responsible for all precision and heavy equipment.

The Press Section of the Department issued some 600 Press Communiqués during the year in addition to a large number of other press services covering all events of importance in the Protectorate.



The Publications Section continued to supervise the publication of Government newspapers. At the end of the year the circulation of the vernacular newspaper *Msimbi* remained at 10,000 copies weekly. The weekly news *Bulletin* also improved its circulation which, by the end of the year, had reached a figure of 60,000 per week. It is now a six-page issue with a monthly feature supplement and has illustrations on the front page.

Provincial Information Officers issued 550 Press Communiques. Three new Information Units became effective during the year and 539 cinema shows were given to 311,600 people by the 6 Information Units operating in the provinces.

The African service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation was expanded during the year by the establishment in Nyasaland of a regional broadcasting station for the territory. A low powered ( $\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatt) short-wave transmitter was set up at Mikuyu near Zomba on 7th March, and programmes in English and Nyanja were transmitted daily from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on the 90 metre wave band. A more powerful transmitter ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatt) was installed from 1st May. Interest in the new service may be judged by the fact that by the end of May the Blantyre office of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation had received over 1,000 letters about the new programme.

## POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force, which has its headquarters at Zomba, is organized into three police divisions, corresponding to the three provinces of the Protectorate.

The revised development plan, which provides for an increase in the establishment of the Force by approximately 100 senior ranks and 1,000 junior ranks over the period 1959/63, proceeded satisfactorily during the year. The establishment of all ranks on 31st December was 3,150 and the actual strength was 2,943, an increase of 596 on the previous year. The Force at the end of the year was numerically twice the size it was six years ago.

Seven hundred and four constables were recruited during the year and of this number two hundred and seventy were still undergoing training in the Police Training School at the end of the year. Six gazetted officers—all with previous service in other Colonial Police Forces—were appointed on contract or were transferred from other forces, and the majority of the Inspectors who arrived on first appointment had previous police experience in the United Kingdom.

Owing to the rapid expansion of the Force and the need to bring the senior ranks up to establishment as soon as possible, arrangements were made with H.M. Government for the secondment to the territory for a period of from six months to one year of thirty-nine serving United

Kingdom police officers. Four of these filled vacancies for gazetted officers and the remaining thirty-five were appointed as Inspectors. This arrangement worked satisfactorily and they proved a valuable addition to the strength of the Force.

A total of 44,987 crimes and offences was dealt with during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 6.7 per cent. over the figure for 1959 and statutory offences rose by 33.5 per cent.

There was a considerable increase in the number of motor traffic accidents reported, but the number of fatal accidents was lower than in 1959. The number of motor vehicles (including trailers) licensed increased from 12,781 in 1959 to 14,723 in 1960.

### CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

In 1960 there were 87 co-operative societies and unions in operation in Nyasaland, the same number as in the previous year. Most of the employed staff of the societies who were detained in 1959 returned to their posts during the year, and those vacancies which remained were temporarily filled by the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development. The work of all the major societies proceeded satisfactorily and good progress was made during the year.

The 1960 paddy crop handled by co-operatives amounted to approximately 2,700 tons as against 2,600 tons in 1959. The favourable price of £60 per short ton for Grade A rice was maintained by the Federal Government and milling was proceeding satisfactorily at the end of the year. Increasing difficulty is being encountered each year in selling the increasing quantities of Grade II rice at anything approaching an economic price on either the local or the world market.

Ghee production from co-operative dairies amounted to approximately 30,000 lb. as against 24,000 lb. in 1959. The adverse effects of the political troubles of 1959, and the extensive importation of foreign ghee at sub-economic prices which occurred in that year were largely overcome in 1960, and the co-operative ghee industry recovered to some extent its former effectiveness. The limitation of speculative ghee import permits had the effect of balancing local supplies of ghee successfully against the overall demand, and gave production the encouragement which was required.

The Northern Province co-operative coffee crop amounted to approximately 120 tons of parchment coffee as against a total of 89 tons in 1959. An entirely new system of processing and marketing the coffee was adopted in 1960. The whole crop was sent by road to Moshi in Tanganyika to be processed and marketed by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd. on behalf of the Northern Province coffee co-operatives. The actual sale of the 1959 crop proved extremely



difficult and was not concluded until after the middle of 1960. It was therefore decided that better conditions of disposal for the 1960 crop could only be assured by marketing the crop in collaboration with the Tanganyika growers whose coffee is known and recognized on the world coffee market and secures satisfactory prices and demand accordingly.

Crop finance for co-operatives was arranged through the commercial banks in 1960, and no difficulties were encountered. Training of the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development proceeded satisfactorily during the year. Two officers went to England to attend the year's co-operative course for overseas students at Loughborough College, and one officer attended the six-month course at the East African School of Co-operation in Kenya with conspicuous success. Co-operative correspondence courses were provided for a number of the staff in Nyasaland.

## LANDS

The Lands Section of the Secretariat is concerned with mining and town planning in addition to land matters in general, and it has the responsibility for matters relating to African land tenure and for the implementation of the Government's policy in relation to the problem of Africans on private estates. The Section is headed by the Secretary, Lands and Mines, and forms part of the Division of Natural Resources.

In 1960, action in continuance of the Government's policy of progressively abolishing the system of *thangata* was, as in 1959, primarily confined to the completion of land purchases previously negotiated. The *thangata* system, which exists only in the Southern Province, is one whereby Africans on privately-owned estates either pay rent or work for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a specified minimum period, their rights and obligations being governed by the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance. The policy of abolition of *thangata* is carried out by negotiating the acquisition of privately-owned land on which large numbers of Africans live, and by resettling Africans off other privately-owned land which estate owners wish to develop. By the end of 1959 much had been accomplished in furtherance of this policy, but it did not prove possible to make any marked progress during 1960 towards a final solution of this problem, due to the difficulties encountered in persuading Africans to move voluntarily as they did in previous years.

## TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Service for Nyasaland is provided by the Chief Town Planning Officer, Southern Rhodesia, under arrangement with the Southern Rhodesia Government, and the responsibility for its organization and administration rests with him. He is represented in Blantyre by a resident Town Planning Officer.



A detailed Planning Scheme for Blantyre/Limbe is well in hand and the Outline Schemes for Zomba and Lilongwe were advanced during the year by the preparation of a number of detailed layouts and the demarcation of sites. Detailed layouts were also prepared for several smaller centres.

### SURVEYS

During 1960 surveyors submitted 196 surveys for examination. These surveys covered 528 parcels of land with a total area of 16,611 acres; 251 parcels were surveyed by private surveyors and the remaining 277 parcels by departmental surveyors.

The Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographic Surveys continued work on the secondary triangulation and primary levelling in the Southern Province whilst the Directorate of Overseas Surveys completed their secondary triangulation in the Central Province. Six fully coloured 1/250,000 maps and thirty sheets of the 1/50,000 series were published.

### GEOLOGY

The Geological Survey Department carried out regional mapping programmes in the Chingale and Zomba Mountain areas of Zomba District and in the Kirk Range in parts of Ncheu and Blantyre District. No new mineral discoveries of economic significance were made in the course of this mapping.

The principal mineral investigation project carried out during the year was the exploration by an extensive programme of trenching and core drilling of the Kangankunde Hill rare-earth prospect in Zomba District. Apatite and barytes deposits at Nathace Hill in Mlalo District were also investigated by trenching and at the end of the year an investigation of graphite deposits in the Central Province was initiated. Beneficiation tests were begun in the United Kingdom on samples obtained last year during the field examination of a kyanite prospect in Ncheu District.

Research was continued on the carbonatites and related structures in southern Nyasaland, work being again concentrated on the series ring structures in the Tundulu area, but attention was also given to Kangankunde Hill where new exposures and new evidence obtained during the investigation of rare-earth minerals was noted and assessed.

Active prospecting by the larger mining houses continued, but on a reduced scale compared with previous years. Messrs. Laporte Titanium Ltd., concluded their examination of rutile-ilmenite deposits early in the year and later the Anglo-American Corporation began a widespread prospecting programme. Ore-dressing and metallurgical extraction tests on a bulk sample taken from Ilomba Hill, in the extreme north of the territory, by Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa Ltd., were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Future work there depends on the development of a market for niobium.

## PUBLIC WORKS

Expenditure on Public Works during the calendar year 1960 was as follows:

## FROM TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS:

<i>Description</i>	<i>By P.W.D. £</i>	<i>By Contract £</i>	<i>By Other Depts. £</i>	<i>Purchased £</i>
Public Works Department ..	752,961	—	—	—
Public Works Department— Annually Recurrent ..	313,888	—	—	—
Development ..	362,519	476,648	77,713	47,073
Colonial Development and Welfare .. ..	51,642	217,493	2,643	10,295
For Other Departments ..	102,609	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL FROM TERRITORIAL FUNDS .. ..</b>	<b>£1,583,619</b>	<b>£694,141</b>	<b>£80,356</b>	<b>£57,368</b>

## FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS:

Recurrent Works .. ..	197,583	—	—	—
Capital Works (Revenue Funds)	46,687	6,325	687	—
Loan Works .. ..	38,498	474,355	1,696	—
<b>TOTALS FROM FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b>£282,768</b>	<b>£480,680</b>	<b>£2,383</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>£1,866,387</b>	<b>£1,174,821</b>	<b>£82,739</b>	<b>£57,368</b>

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS .. .. £3,181,315

The corresponding total expenditure during 1959 was £2,610,528.

The Mechanical Engineering Branch Workshops at Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu carried out servicing and repairs to the Territorial Government's fleet of 798 vehicles, 510 items of earth-moving and contractors' plant, 215 engines and pumps for water supply schemes and 177 vehicles belonging to the Federal Government. In the Central Workshops at Blantyre, 65 petrol and 40 diesel engines, 463 items of electrical equipment and 859 diesel engine fuel pumps and injectors were overhauled.

The general engineering section saw a considerable increase in the volume and variety of repair and manufacturing work undertaken which included ornamental and security fencing, screening for Police vehicles, construction of sports equipment, major repair work on bridges, and spare parts for machinery. The total number of individual jobs completed by all workshops rose to 11,135, an increase of 13 per cent. on the 1959 output.

The average out-of-action state for vehicles of the Public Works Department fleet rose from the 1959 figure of 8.5 per cent. to 10.76 per cent., and dropped in the case of plant from 13.9 per cent. to 9.9 per cent.



The comprehensive insurance of the vehicles of the Territorial Government was conducted by the Branch and 155 accidents were dealt with. The overall accident rate rose from 14.8 per cent. to 19.5 per cent.

The total value of stores held in the Stores and Transport Branch's main Blantyre Unallocated Stores and in the Provincial Stores at Lilongwe and Mzuzu on 1st January, 1960, was £327,666. During the year additional stocks valued at £594,725 were received and issues to the total value of £593,352 were made. The number of transactions involved were as follows:

			<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Issues</i>
Blantyre—Mechanical Engineering Stores			12,053 ..	52,750
„ —Other Stores	..	..	6,098 ..	36,997
Mzuzu—All stores	..	..	5,968 ..	21,236
Lilongwe—All stores	..	..	6,984 ..	28,884
TOTAL	..		<u>31,103</u>	<u>139,867</u>

The Transport Section handled a total of 17,917 tons of stores. The number of vehicles held and mileages performed in 1959 and 1960 were as follows:

	1959		1960	
	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Lorries and pantechincons .. ..	14	256,173	15	249,830
Passenger cars .. ..	14	173,370	16	218,723

### GAME, FISH AND TSETSE

Game, Fish and Tsetse Control is under a single Department, with an establishment of Director and Tsetse Botanist and supporting African staff at headquarters and twelve Senior Branch officers with supporting African staff in the field. Eight of the Senior Branch field officers were allocated to fishery matters, including fish farming and fishery research, but there were three vacancies in this establishment at the end of the year. Three of the remaining officers were concerned with game control and conservation and one with tsetse control. Due to the secondment of one officer to other duties and the incidence of overseas leave, the Department was very short handed.

Work began on a fourth game observation camp; there was good progress in the boat building scheme on Lake Nyasa and in the development of refinements in gill-netting techniques. The research section made some valuable advances in the study of population dynamics of commercially important fish species.

The non-African fish catches, mainly *Tilapia*, suffered a further fall during the year, totalling some 3,391 short tons against 4,098 short tons in 1959. The African inshore fishery which was rather less dependent on *Tilapia*, showed some considerable increase, though precise figures of landings were not available. This was no doubt stimulated to some extent by the heavy purchases of African caught fish made by two of the non-African firms, which action also helped to accelerate the change from subsistence to commercial fishing which is now proceeding steadily amongst the Africans.

The new fish farming unit in the Southern Province was on an operative basis by the end of the year with a total of twenty-one ponds totalling nearly six acres. In the Northern Province a few new ponds were constructed by private individuals and duly stocked from the Government farm, which was kept on a care and maintenance basis.

Export of fish continued and rose to some 1,365 short tons expressed in terms of its original landed weight.

Tsetse work, in the absence of the Tsetse Ranger on secondment to security duties in the first part of the year and on leave in the second, was confined to surveys rather than actual control work.

## POPULATION

The lack of accurate vital statistics in respect of the African population makes it difficult to determine trends. It is, however, evident that the population is increasing steadily each year; at the end of 1960 it was estimated to be 2,862,700. The European population at the end of the year was estimated at 9,500, and the population of persons other than Africans and Europeans at 13,200.

## TRADE

Trade statistics for Nyasaland are published in the quarterly *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

The following table sets out the value of the principal agricultural exports in 1947 and 1959. The 1947 figures refer to all exports, while those for 1959 refer to exports to destinations outside the Federation:

### AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

<i>Product</i>	1947	1959
	£	£
Tea .. .. .	849,172	2,875,402
Tobacco .. .. .	1,526,415	3,164,651
Groundnuts .. .. .	636	925,748
Cotton .. .. .	189,733	593,879



## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

The African Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for the financial year 1960/61 provide for the following pattern of expenditure:

<i>Welfare and General Purposes Schemes</i>			£
Of benefit to Africans in the Protectorate in general	..	..	67,399
Of benefit to Africans in the Northern Province	..	..	7,851
Of benefit to Africans in the Central Province	..	..	3,090
Of benefit to Africans in the Southern Province	..	..	15,740
		TOTAL	£94,080

<i>Schemes connected with Land Usage</i>			£
Of benefit to Africans in the Protectorate in general	..	..	82,370
Of benefit to Africans in the Northern Province	..	..	15,388
Of benefit to Africans in the Central Province	..	..	28,502
Of benefit to Africans in the Southern Province	..	..	49,759
		TOTAL	£176,019

## GRANTS UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT

	<i>Actual Revenue 1959/60 £</i>		<i>Estimated Revenue 1960/61 £</i>
<i>(a) Land Use and Natural Resources</i>			
Expansion of Vipya Forestry Operations (D.3424)	20,229	..	16,586
Mineralogical Investigation (D.3451/3451A)	8,601	..	27,937
Lower River Farm Institute (D.3929)	26	..	9,000
Lilongwe Experiment Station—			
Expansion (New Scheme)	—	..	18,810
Improvements—Colby School of Agriculture (New Scheme)	—	..	17,182
Coffee Research, Bvumbwe (New Scheme)	—	..	8,100
Agro-Ecological Survey (New Scheme)	—	..	2,500
University Grant for Cotton Pest Research (New Scheme)	—	..	1,320
Land Reorganization (New Scheme)	—	..	154,800
Forestry Timber Utilization Facility (D.2343)	5	..	—
Forestry Survey Road Contribution and Training Scheme (D.2571)	352	..	—
Magnetometer Survey (D.3699)	12,808	..	—
<i>(b) Layout and Development of Land</i>			
Layout of Peri-Urban Areas, Stage II (D.3471)	14,500	..	7,923
Layout and Development of Land (D.3961)	—	..	47,904
Land Settlement (New Scheme)	—	..	72,000
Peri-Urban Development, Stage III (New Scheme)	—	..	23,546
Land Acquisition, Stage III (D.3364)	11,299	..	—

<i>Actual Revenue 1959/60 £</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue 1960/61 £</i>
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*(c) Water Supplies and Sewerage*

Blantyre/Limbe Water Supply (D.5592)	—	..	630,000
Zomba Sewerage (New Scheme) ..	—	..	72,000
Blantyre/Limbe Sewerage (New Scheme)	—	..	38,675
Cholo Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	..	8,540
Lilongwe Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	..	16,666
Balaka Water Supply (New Scheme) ..	—	..	10,000
Soche Water Borne Sewerage (D.2231) ..	10,382	..	—

*(d) Roads and Bridges*

Road Reconstruction, Part (IV) (D.2672)	5,000	..	3,459
Road Development, 1958-60 (D.3750) ..	25,920	..	10,923
Cholo/Chiromo Road (D.4017) .. ..	—	..	74,700
Blantyre/Matope Road (D.4248) ..	—	..	180,000
Chileka/Chichiri Link Road (D.4261) ..	—	..	37,800
Nkata Bay/Vipya Road (D.1895) ..	1,939	..	—
General Road and Bridge Improvements (New Scheme) .. .. ..	—	..	38,700
Vehicles and Plant (New Scheme) ..	—	..	37,500

*(e) Education Schemes*

Teacher Training Centre, Blantyre (D.3479)	—	..	29,750
Girls' Secondary School, Lilongwe (D.3876)	—	..	45,000
Composite Education Scheme (New Scheme) .. .. ..	—	..	104,957
Education Schemes (D.2572) .. ..	661	..	—

*(f) Miscellaneous Other Schemes*

Social Welfare (New Scheme) .. ..	—	..	47,675
Cattle Dipping Installations (D.2883) ..	5,746	..	—
Expansion of Rabies Control Scheme ..	—	..	3,155

*(g) Central Fund Schemes*

Lilongwe Experiment Station (R. 772/ 772A and Proposed Extension) ..	15,493	..	19,083
Investigation into Fusarium Disease of Coffee (R.967/967A) .. ..	3,302	..	3,315
Silvicultural Research (R.609B) ..	2,850	..	8,560
Fisheries Research (R.781/781A and Proposed Extension) .. ..	3,400	..	11,710
Carbonatite Research (D.3308 and D.4260) .. .. ..	3,396	..	2,840
Cotton Pest Research (R.817) .. ..	4,196	..	8,099

## VISITORS TO NYASALAND IN 1960

An unprecedented number of people visited Nyasaland during 1960. These included 40 members of the British Parliament; 23 members of the "Monckton Commission" from outside Nyasaland; nearly 20

consular officials; ministers and senior officials of the Federal Government; visitors from the Colonial Office; trade representatives and delegations; a team from the Imperial Defence College; an educational team from Australia; and visiting journalists, experts and consultants.

Among prominent or well-known visitors to Nyasaland were—  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Mr. A. L. Adu, Ghanaian Chairman of the Committee on the Localisation of the Nyasaland Civil Service.

Mr. Louis Armstrong, the American entertainer.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Brook, Secretary to the United Kingdom Cabinet.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Colyton, Chairman, Joint East and Central Africa Board.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of the Federation, and Lady Dalhousie.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

Senator Dr. E. A. Esin, Nigerian Minister for External Affairs.

Sir Julian Huxley, Reporter on the Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Habitats in Central and East Africa, and Lady Huxley.

Sir Henry Lintott, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

The Rt. Hon. Iain MacLeod, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Lady Dorothy Macmillan.

Lord Monckton (Chairman) and members of the Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of Defence Staff.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, the Most Reverend and Rt. Hon. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D.

Lord Robins, President of the British South Africa Company, and Lady Robins.

The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Certain functions have been assumed by the Federal Government, and these are listed below, showing the Federal Ministry now responsible for them. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions is contained in the Annual Reports of the Ministries concerned.

Ministry of Health	—Medical Services.
Ministry of Posts	—Posts and Telecommunications.
Ministry of External Affairs	—External Affairs.
Ministry of Education	—All higher education and non-African primary and secondary education.
Ministry of Home Affairs	—Public Relations, Films, Tourism, Immigration, Status of Aliens, Deportation, Archives.
Ministry of Law	—Prisons.
Ministry of Transport	—Railways, Inter-territorial roads, Civil Aviation, Meteorology.
Ministry of Defence	—Military forces.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	—Import and Export Control, Price Control.
Ministry of Power	—Electricity, major developments in the Shire Valley.
Ministry of Finance	—Customs, Income Tax, Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender, Loans, Exchange Control, Post Office Savings Bank, Audit.
Ministry of Works	—Federal public buildings.

## PART II

### *Chapter 1*

### Population

THE last full census of the African population in Nyasaland was taken in 1945. All the fieldwork was of necessity done by African enumerators, with little supervision, and the census was not claimed to be any more than a useful and fairly accurate estimate of the African population. Previous censuses were taken in 1921, 1926 and 1931, while annual population estimates, largely based on the tax registers, are available dating back to 1901. The substantial fluctuations which occur from year to year indicate that these annual estimates are not very reliable.

The registration of African customary marriages is carried out in almost all parts of the Protectorate, but the data available is by no means complete, while details of the birth, death and infant mortality rates are unavailable and likely to remain so for some time to come.

In the conditions outlined above, it is only possible to speak in general terms of African population trends. The African population is increasing steadily, being estimated at the end of 1960 to be 2,840,000 compared with 2,780,000 at the end of 1959. Between 1921 and 1931 the African population had increased by one third and the 1945 census figures showed an increase of rather more than one third of the 1931 figures. Thus the estimated African population had very nearly doubled in 25 years, but a proportion of this increase must be attributed to immigration into the Southern Province from Portuguese East Africa.

The number of men absent from the Protectorate during 1960 was estimated to be 159,500, the majority being in Southern Rhodesia. A large percentage of these absentees, particularly those in the Rhodesias, return regularly to their homes and remain in close touch with Nyasaland.

The European and Asian populations continue to increase. Details of European births and deaths have been kept since 1901, and since 1920 immigration and emigration statistics in respect of Europeans and Asians have been compiled. Registration of all non-African births and deaths is compulsory. The relatively small size of the European population enables accurate estimates to be made. The European population remained fairly static immediately before and during the war. In 1931 it stood at 1,975 and in 1945 at 1,948. Since the war, the population has increased with comparative rapidity, owing to the considerable expansion of the activities of both Government and commercial concerns and to the re-establishment of staffs depleted during the war years. In 1960 the European population was estimated at 9,500. The



NYASALAND

POPULATION

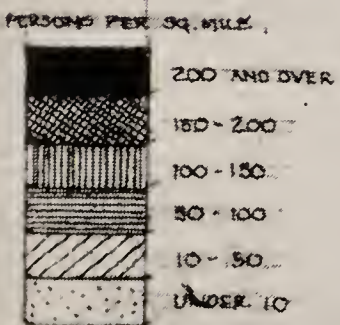






figure for 1959 was 9,000. The European population is a relatively young one. Retirement elsewhere after service in the Protectorate is still the general rule, although there are exceptions.

The population of persons other than Africans and Europeans, maintaining a consistently high birthrate, increased from an estimated 1,573 in 1931 to 2,804 in 1945 and in 1960 was estimated to be 13,200, 11,400 of whom were Asians and 1,800 Coloured. The 1959 estimate was 12,400. By occupation the majority of the men are traders.

The increase of population over the last four years by race may be seen from the following tables of estimated figures.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957	7,900	10,800	2,660,000	2,678,700
1958	8,700	11,400	2,720,000	2,740,100
1959	9,000	12,400	2,780,000	2,801,400
1960	9,500	13,200	2,840,000	2,862,700

POPULATION OF THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

<i>District*</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asian and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Port Herald .. ..	81	687	92,990	93,758
Chikwawa .. ..	33	141	83,050	83,224
Cholo .. ..	790	1,034	161,716	163,540
Mlanje .. ..	407	1,507	289,517	291,431
Blantyre .. ..	3,838	4,696	291,384	299,918
Zomba .. ..	1,520	1,733	286,840	290,093
Fort Johnston .. ..	451	345	178,758	179,554
Ncheu .. ..	126	309	120,822	121,257
Dedza .. ..	251	593	186,426	187,270
Lilongwe .. ..	963	894	305,980	307,837
Fort Manning .. ..	66	50	68,332	68,448
Dowa .. ..	229	584	202,613	203,426
Kasungu .. ..	91	183	71,690	71,964
Kota Kota .. ..	89	148	94,525	94,762
Mzimba .. ..	306	185	195,398	195,889
Rumpi .. ..	150	—	34,485	34,635
Nkata Bay .. ..	71	32	61,183	61,286
Karonga .. ..	38	79	114,291	114,408
TOTAL .. ..	9,500	13,200	2,840,000	2,862,700

\*Separate population statistics are not available for the newly created districts of Blantyre (Urban) and Kasupe. The former district is part of Blantyre District (above) and the latter part of Zomba and Fort Johnston Districts.

Estimates of African population are based on the 1945 census figure projected at the rate of 2.2 per cent. per annum (the average rate of increase between the 1931 and 1945 censuses) with subsequent deductions for the number of Nyasaland Africans estimated to be outside the Protectorate.

European and Asian population figures are based on the 1956 census and take into account natural increase, immigration and estimated emigration.

Coloured population figures are also based on the 1956 census projected at the rate of 9.2 per cent. per annum, i.e., the average rate of increase of Coloured persons between the 1945 and 1956 censuses.



## *Chapter 2*

# Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

### EMPLOYMENT

THE principal industries in Nyasaland are tea growing and manufacture, tobacco growing, grading and packing, building and general contracting, transport, light engineering, wholesale and retail trading, general farming and tung oil production.

The majority of Nyasaland Africans are engaged in the cultivation of their own village gardens, where they grow most, if not all, of their own food requirements; the small surplus for sale provides money for additional necessities; many, however, are engaged in tobacco and cotton production on African trust land, their produce being bought by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board.

A large number take up paid employment, probably in excess of 150,000 at times of peak employment, and another 70,000 or more migrate each year to seek employment in neighbouring territories where wages are still higher than those prevailing in Nyasaland.

There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the peasant farmer and the employee who works for wages, and it is still generally true that no unskilled workers exist who depend solely upon wage-earning for their livelihood. After a period of work for an employer, either in Nyasaland or abroad, the average Nyasa returns to cultivate his own garden land. While this factor acts as a buffer against unemployment, it also operates conversely to produce a high rate of turnover in labour and tends to reduce the number of workers remaining long enough in one job to acquire skill. A further result is that each year before the onset of the rains, when Africans prepare their own gardens for planting, there may be shortages of labour, handicapping labour-employing estates, especially those engaged in the production of tea and tobacco, although during the year under review no shortages were reported. To insure against these shortages, encouragement is given to employers to build up permanent labour forces by the provision of good housing, amenities and wages. There have been many difficulties to be overcome, particularly the reluctance of the African to sever his connection with subsistence agriculture in his village. With the rapidly increasing population, however, and the consequent growing pressure on arable land, economic forces may be expected to accelerate the

divorce of the agricultural employee from subsistence farming. There is, however, no doubt that the Africans' fundamental requirements and standard of living are rising rapidly and more and more of them find it necessary to seek permanent or semi-permanent employment.

As Nyasaland is mainly dependent upon agriculture, the demand for labour is to some extent seasonal, but, since the various seasons for planting, processing of crops, grading of tobacco, constructional works and the like, are spread over the year, there is no dead season in respect of employment.

During 1960 the overall employment position throughout the Protectorate was one of steady employment in agricultural industries. The numbers employed in industrial concerns including building and construction remained comparatively static. There were indications that employers were being forced to reduce their labour forces and to introduce more efficient management techniques to meet the cost of rising wages. A decrease in employment opportunities for Nyasaland Africans in Southern Rhodesia (which has its own unemployment problems), had its effect and for this and other reasons unemployment of both Africans and non-Africans in the urban areas was at times acute though not presenting as serious a problem as in more industrialized countries. The approximate extent of the surplus in the Blantyre area of work-seekers over vacancies notified can be gauged from the following figures supplied by the Employment Exchange for the period January to November.

<i>Applicants Registered</i>	<i>Vacancies Notified</i>	<i>Vacancies Filled</i>
8,096	3,184	2,884

The Blantyre Employment Exchange, which was established at the end of 1959, continued its successful work and the service was extended by the opening of Employment Exchanges in Zomba, Lilongwe and Cholo. The new Exchanges met with only limited success because employers preferred to take on labour in the traditional way—that is, by engaging those offering themselves at the place of employment.

For the second year in succession no shortages of labourers were reported even in those months in which shortages are usual; generally speaking, employers had to turn labourers away because they had more than sufficient for their needs.

Returns of Africans in paid employment are rendered by employers to the Labour Department on a voluntary basis, and in 1960 there were many late submissions with a consequent delay in collation of statistics. The figures below, which are the most recent available, are those returned for the month of March, 1960, by the Federal Statistical Department.



	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Other Races</i>
Agriculture .. .. .	91,900	460
Quarrying .. .. .	300	20
Manufacturing and repair work .. .. .	14,400	600
Electricity and water services .. .. .	1,700	150
Construction .. .. .	22,600	600
Commerce .. .. .	10,400	1,720
Finance .. .. .	100	140
Transport and communications .. .. .	4,600	690
Government Administration .. .. .	10,700	760
Education services .. .. .	6,600	420
Health services .. .. .	2,700	220
Private domestic services .. .. .	14,300	30
Other services .. .. .	7,900	670
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	188,200	6,480

The Protectorate Trade Testing Scheme continued to operate in a restricted manner.

The restoration of almost normal conditions in 1960 after the disturbances in 1959 was reflected in the increase in the number of trade tests carried out, 201 in 1960 compared to 76 in 1959. There were 98 applicants awaiting tests at the end of December.

By the end of October 98 trade test syllabuses were available in 36 different trades. Protectorate trade testing syllabuses were also being utilized by certain technical schools and Government Departments with the object of improving training programmes.

#### MIGRANT LABOUR

Despite increases, wage rates prevailing in Nyasaland were generally low compared with those current in the more highly industrialized countries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Nyasaland has for many years contributed substantially to the labour forces in adjoining territories and in the Union of South Africa. Away from home the Nyasa has an excellent reputation as a worker and is to be found within a range of employment extending from unskilled labour to the highest posts which local conditions permit. So long as there remains a lure to see strange countries and the level of wages offering in such countries remains higher than that prevailing at home, the more ambitious and energetic Nyasa will always be tempted to seek employment abroad. Away from home his family and tribal commitments are not so heavy or are forgotten, and he is thus able to save money for his return.

It is estimated that 159,500 able-bodied males were absent from the Protectorate in 1960. Of these, 113,000 were believed to be in Southern Rhodesia, 28,000 in the Union of South Africa, 17,000 in Northern Rhodesia and some 1,500 in other territories.

The protection of the worker who contracts to work abroad and the interests of his family who remain behind, continues to be controlled by a system of carefully supervised recruitment. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association is the only organization permitted to recruit Nyasas for work in South Africa. The Association engages labour for employment in the mines of the Rand and the Orange Free State. In 1959 the Association was granted authority to recruit 20,000 workers, but in order to relieve unemployment in Nyasaland during 1960, this limitation was removed, thus enabling some 25,960 to obtain work outside the Protectorate after attestation by officers of the Labour Department. The Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission, an organization permitted to recruit for service in Southern Rhodesia, recruited 6,346 workers during the year.

The Tripartite Migrant Labour Agreement of 1947, which was the fourth of a series of agreements between the three territories of the Federation since 1936, governed the period of absence and conditions relating to migrant workers who proceeded to the Rhodesias uncontracted; it also provided for compulsory savings and family remittances. In June, 1959, the Southern Rhodesia Government gave twelve months' notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. Early in 1960 discussions took place between Labour Representatives of the three territories with a view to finding a satisfactory formula for the replacement of the Agreement by one which is more in keeping with present day labour conditions.

The termination of the Agreement, which became effective from 30th June, 1960, did not cause any serious administrative problems, but the principal changes affecting Nyasaland migrant workers were—

(a) abandonment of the policy of requiring a migrant worker to return to his home after a period of two years absence;

(b) the abolition of the Workbook Scheme, which provided for compulsory deductions from wages for family remittances while absent, and deferred pay on his return to Nyasaland; this scheme was replaced by a voluntary savings book scheme;

(c) recognition by the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia of documents of identity issued by the migrant worker's own home government and a relaxation of the necessity for a migrant worker to possess a further identity document issued by the government of the territory in which he intends to work.

To avoid the breaking of family ties, migrant workers are encouraged to take their families with them to the Rhodesias or to send for them when they themselves are established in their work. The number of wives who accompanied or joined their husbands at work in the Rhodesias fell during the period under review but this is attributed to unsettled conditions in Rhodesia and the increasing difficulty experienced by Nyasaland Africans in obtaining secure employment.



For a number of past years, as the figures below demonstrate, the annual issue to emigrant workers of identity certificates increased, but during 1960 the downward trend, which began in 1958, continued.

Country of Destination	Average					
	1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Southern Rhodesia .. ..	40,662	50,760	49,248	44,863	40,252	36,424
Northern Rhodesia .. ..	4,145	5,638	6,671	3,961	5,155	7,448
South Africa .. ..	10,089	15,516	18,045	19,615	22,022	28,656
Other Territories .. ..	619	390	382	506	865	1,022
TOTAL ..	55,515	72,304	74,346	68,945	68,294	73,550

The Nyasaland Government maintains Labour Representatives in Johannesburg and Salisbury. As is customary these officers visited many centres of employment in the territories in which they were stationed and provided the Government with regular reports on labour conditions. The representative in Salisbury assisted sick repatriates, visited detainees, and in the course of his tours visited Kariba, although the number of Nyasaland workers employed there was greatly reduced. The representatives continued when required and where possible to act as intermediaries in domestic, labour or welfare problems raised by migrant workers or by their families. In this respect they fulfilled abroad many of the functions of Labour Officers and District Officers within Nyasaland. Another valuable link between the migrant workers and their homes was provided by the Labour Chaplain in Southern Rhodesia, who continued to travel widely ministering to their spiritual needs. He also carried out valuable work in promoting educational facilities for the children of Nyasaland workers living in Southern Rhodesia.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

There was no change in the Protectorate minimum wage which had been increased in August, 1959; a recommendation was, however, put forward to the Governor in Council by the Wages Advisory Board to come into effect on the 1st January, 1961.

	Statutory Minimum Wage during 1960	Wages Advisory Board Recommendation
(a) In the area of Blantyre/Limbe	2s-6d	3s-0d
(b) In the area of Zomba and Lilo- ngwe Townships. .. ..	2s-1d	2s-6d
(c) In all other areas .. ..	1s-5d	1s-8d

At the same time the Wages Advisory Board recommended that the daily housing allowance payable in Blantyre and Limbe by those employers who do not provide housing should be increased from 2½d per day to 4d per day.

Following upon a further recommendation, a minimum wage for domestic servants was declared to come into force from 1st October,

1960, but since that date the Board advised that the wage for domestic servants should be brought into line with the Protectorate minimum wage referred to above.

The Building Industry Wages Council submitted wage regulation proposals which came into force from 1st October, 1960. The order provided for minimum rates of pay for certificated tradesmen (i.e. those possessing Protectorate Trade Test Certificates) in certain recognized building trades:

Grade I	Tradesman	2s-0d	per hour
Grade II	Tradesman	1s-6d	per hour
Grade III	Tradesman	1s-0d	per hour.

It also provided that tradesmen who lacked trade test certificates but who had been employed in the industry for not less than three years should receive half the Grade III rate. Labourers with three years' service in the building industry would also qualify for a special rate of pay of not less than 3s per day, a figure which was at the time higher than the overall minimum wage. Paid holidays, overtime, sick pay and tool allowances were also covered by the order.

Following upon a strike in the Nyasaland Transport Company, the parties to the dispute negotiated an increase in the night allowances payable to bus crews and agreed to refer wage claims to another body which could cater for the whole road transport industry. The Road Transport Industry Wages Council, which came into being as a result of a recommendation by the Wages Advisory Board, made wage regulation proposals covering matters applicable to all employees in the road transport industry.

Wage increases were negotiated between the Commercial and General Workers Union and the Asian Chamber of Commerce in the Central Province for employees of Asian storekeepers, while in the Southern Province there were isolated instances of increased wages being negotiated between this union and individual Asian employers.

As an outcome of a prolonged strike in the Nyasaland Railways an Arbitrator, appointed by the Governor, made an award providing for a 25 per cent. increase for the lowest grades of African workers. Increases awarded in the intermediate scales ranged from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. Although no increases were granted in the higher grades, the award provided for the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council with an independent chairman appointed by the Governor within eight weeks of the date of publication. The award is legally enforceable for a period of six months from the date of publication.

The Tobacco Handling Industry Wages Council published wage regulation proposals to give an opportunity for representations to be made by the public before submission to the Governor.



The maximum working week, in practice 48 hours, was seldom exacted by employers. In the case of manual workers engaged at the minimum wage, work on normal working days in excess of eight hours per day is regarded as "overtime" and should be paid for at not less than one-and-a-half times the minimum rate. Work on Sundays, gazetted public holidays or on days which by the custom of any occupation or undertaking are observed as days of rest in lieu of Sundays or public holidays, must be paid for at double the minimum rate.

Wages of agricultural workers have usually been paid on completion of a 30-day ticket contract, i.e., after 30 days' work has been completed. In the tea industry, however, an increasing number of estates were beginning to change this system and to pay wages weekly or by the calendar month. Under ticket contracts, a weekly cash advance is usually given for the purpose of buying food, unless rations are provided. In the townships, unskilled and semi-skilled labour is usually paid by the calendar month for the number of days worked. In their case also weekly advances are often given. Skilled and clerical workers are usually paid on monthly contracts. Typical wage rates above the minimum level are:

Unskilled labourers	..	..	..	{ 1s-9d to 3s per day in rural areas and 2s-9d to 4s per day in urban areas
Capitaos (Overseers and Foremen)	..	..	..	£4-0s-0d to £9-0s-0d per month.
Clerical Workers	..	..	..	£6-0s-0d to £14-0s-0d per month.

The Government and local authorities continued to consider housing problems. In the major townships, sufficient land was set aside to create housing areas for high density planning, and housing provided by local authorities is now becoming available. The Soche High Density Residential Area outside Blantyre is a case in point. There are now 1,759 permanent houses, of which 1,529 belong to the Government. The rents for houses charged by the Soche Authority vary from £3-5s-0d to £4-5s-0d per month (including payment for water and sewerage, and rates).

As a result of the introduction of the Wages (Domestic Servants) Order, 1960, wages of domestic servants rose in sympathy with the increase in unskilled labour rates. The rates for junior domestic grades, in which juveniles are often employed, vary between £2 and £4-10s per month, while servants in senior grades receive between £4 and £10 per month. Free quarters, uniforms and fuel for cooking purposes are also normally provided.

### COST OF LIVING

An official cost of living index is not at present maintained. Such information as is available could be misleading unless carefully evaluated, in regard to African foodstuffs, owing to the great variety of units and measures used in inter-African sales. Most commodities are

sold by "pennyworths" in the African markets, and the amount given varies according to the harvest and the seller's generosity. Sample prices of the foodstuffs obtained during 1960 showed no significant change from those collected during 1959.

		<i>Country Markets</i>	<i>Township Markets</i>
Maize	.. ..	1½d per lb.	2.02d per lb.
Meat	.. ..	1s-3d per lb.	2s-0d per lb.
Fish	.. ..	4d to 1s each	4d to 1s each
Eggs	.. ..	1s-6d per doz.	2s-0d to 4s-0d per doz.
Bread	.. ..	4d to 1s-4d per loaf	4d to 1s-4d per loaf
Milk (Powdered)	.. ..	3s-9d per tin	3s-9d per tin
Sugar (White)	.. ..	9d per lb.	9d per lb.
Tea	.. ..	4s-6d per lb.	4s-6d per lb.
Beans	.. ..	4d per lb.	6d per lb.
Rice	.. ..	8d to 10d per lb.	8d to 10d per lb.

As the African worker is often self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, and normally has a surplus which he sells, it is difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the effect upon his cost of living resulting from decreases or increases in the prices of the foodstuffs which form the bulk of his diet. Sampling was, however, carried out at three centres during the year and the information so gleaned was supplied to the Wages Advisory Board.

#### LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The activities and also the commitments of the Labour Department continued to increase, particularly as a result of industrial unrest during 1960. The Headquarters of the Department was moved from Zomba to Blantyre in January, while the Provincial Labour Offices continued to be located at Blantyre for the Southern Province and at Lilongwe for the Central Province; there is no Provincial Office in the Northern Province.

District Labour Offices were maintained at 26 District and Sub-District Headquarters. Of these 22 were staffed entirely by African officers of the Department. Labour Assistants and Labour Inspectors carried out normal inspection duties and were also responsible for the attestation of labour recruited for work outside the Protectorate. The practical knowledge gained from inspecting conditions of employment at different work places enabled Labour Department staff to assist employers to improve labour conditions and to advise how they could utilize the labour forces at their disposal to the best advantage. By early intervention when complaints were made, it was possible to avert a number of disputes, although these proved far more frequent than in any previous year.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Extensive developments took place in the field of industrial relations. This was due to the rapid growth in the influence of trade



unions and to their increased activity. It also stemmed from the increasing realization on the part of employers of the need to organize themselves to negotiate with representative unions.

Fifteen trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance, six of which were registered in 1960. These are:

(i) The Nyasaland African Motor Transport Workers' Union, registered in April, 1949;

(ii) The Nyasaland Employers' Association (formerly known as the Nyasaland Employers' Motor Transport and Traders' Association), registered in August, 1949;

(iii) The Nyasaland Railways Asian Union, registered in June, 1950;

(iv) The Commercial and General African Workers' Trade Union, registered in September, 1952;

(v) The Nyasaland Railways African Workers' Union, registered in September, 1954;

(vi) The Nyasaland Motor Traders' Association, registered in April, 1954;

(vii) The Nyasaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association, registered in December, 1955;

(viii) The African Master Sawyers' Association, registered in September, 1956;

(ix) The Cholo Fruit Association, registered in January, 1959;

(x) The National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers, registered in July, 1960;

(xi) The Local Government Employees' Union, registered in October, 1960;

(xii) The Nyasaland Planting and Agricultural Employers' Association, registered in October, 1960;

(xiii) The Hotels and Catering Workers' Union, registered in October, 1960;

(xiv) The Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission African Staff Association, registered in October, 1960;

(xv) The National Mineworkers' Union, registered in November, 1960.

At the beginning of the year the only wage-fixing machinery consisted of the Wages Advisory Board, the function of which is to make recommendations to the Governor in Council for statutory minimum wages and conditions of service for the Protectorate generally; and one newly established Wages Council for the building industry. As a result of recommendations by the Wages Advisory Board, two Wages Councils, for the road transport and tobacco handling industries, were established.

Several industries moved towards the establishment of Joint Industrial Councils, while others were engaged at the end of the year in negotiations for formal agreements with employees' unions.

During the year the Government accepted in principle the desirability of introducing a Whitley Council for the Civil Service; a newly formed Local Government Employees' Union also sought to obtain similar negotiating machinery for its members.

While the year was marked by the introduction of various forms of voluntary and statutory negotiating machinery, there was an unprecedented number of trade disputes and strikes. Only nine stoppages of work occurred in 1959 compared with 81 in 1960. Measures initiated in 1960 to establish voluntary machinery for wage negotiations in the major industries should serve to reduce the number of stoppages of work in the future.

Amongst the 81 disputes or strikes which occurred three were of significant proportions and worthy of special mention:

(a) The first occurred in the Nyasaland Transport Company in January having subsequent repercussions in June. Although a Board of Inquiry was set up in January to inquire into the dispute between the Company and its workmen, there was delay in implementing its recommendations, and this may have been a contributory cause of the subsequent strike, which immobilized the public transportation services throughout the territory and later was extended to certain road haulage undertakings. The strike resulted in the loss of 3,042 man days. Following the resumption of work, arrangements were made by the three parties concerned in the strike for the orderly settlement of grievances and in order that negotiated agreements could be applied to the whole of the transport industry a Wages Council was established. The Council submitted wage regulation proposals to the Governor, which were under consideration at the end of the year.

(b) The second took place in July and involved most of the undertakings in the Southern and Central Province controlled by Messrs. I. Conforzi (Tea and Tobacco) Limited. Although the strike was called by a union alleging to be representative of transport workers only, it involved large numbers of estate labourers and tobacco factory workers. A total of 80,568 man days was lost.

(c) The third, from 8th to 23rd November, took place in the Nyasaland Railways, which is a scheduled essential service under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance. Over 4,000 workers were involved and the number of man days lost estimated at 56,000.

The number of man days lost in each of the last two stoppages above exceeded the combined loss from all recorded stoppages in any previous year.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION

The employment of African labour in the Protectorate continued to be governed by the African Employment Ordinance, 1954. This Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of officers to enforce its provisions, grants them powers of inspection, and sets out their duties. It provides for the making of contracts of employment before attesting officers and requires employers to be specific in such items as housing, food and medical attention, which must be included in all types of contracts. The Ordinance also governs the issue of recruiting permits for recruits required to work both within and outside the territory. During the year the Ordinance was the subject of comprehensive examination.

The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1958, makes provision for the establishment and functions of a Wages Advisory Board and Wages Councils. The Wages Advisory Board makes recommendations to the Governor in Council, while Wages Councils submit wage regulation proposals to the Governor for publication as wage regulation orders.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944, which applies to all races, makes provision for certain categories of workers, injured in the course of their employment, to receive compensation. In the case of fatal accidents dependants are compensated according to the degree of dependence. This Ordinance was also the subject of examination and a draft Ordinance intended to replace the present law was submitted to the Nyasaland Employers' Association and the Nyasaland Trade Union Congress for examination.

The African Emigration and Immigrant Workers' Ordinance, 1954, makes provision for the regulation of the emigration of Africans from the Protectorate and for the control of the movement of Africans to and from the Protectorate and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance was enacted during the year to make provision for a less cumbersome voting procedure in Wages Councils and a reduced quorum for meetings.

The following subsidiary legislation was brought into operation during the year:

1. African Emigration and Immigrant Workers Ordinance:

Identity Certificates and Travelling Permit (Amendment) Rules. This catered for the repeal and replacement of the First Schedule setting out the format of Identity Certificates used by migrant workers;

Exemption order by the Commissioner for Labour under section 10 (1) removing the necessity for an emigrant worker to be in possession of a workbook.

2. Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance:

Wages Council (Voting on Wage Regulation Proposals) Rules, 1960.

Blantyre and Limbe (Housing Allowance) Order, 1959.

Wages (Domestic Servants) Order, 1960.

Building Industry (Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment) Order, 1960, prescribing minimum wages in the industry.

Wages Regulation (Exhibition of Notices) Rules, 1960.

Tobacco Handling Industry Wages Council Establishment Order, 1960.

Road Transport Industry Wages Council Establishment Order, 1960.

Repeal of the Emergency (Amendment of Laws) (No. 4) Regulations, 1959 (this provided for a temporary amendment to the quorum for Wages Advisory Board meetings, pending introduction of substantive legislation).

3. The African Employment Ordinance, 1954:

Employment Book (Scheduled Employees) (Amendment) Rules.

Employment Book (Non-Scheduled Employees) Rules.

4. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance:

Establishment of a Tribunal;

Award of the Tribunal.

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories Inspectorate Branch is staffed by two Factories Inspectors whose duties as Executive Officers of the Factories Board are to ensure, as far as possible, that only machinery which is adequately guarded is installed in factories and that unsafe practices are prevented. In addition, these officers are required to perform the duties of surveyors of ships and inspectors of mines. During 1960, they were assisted by three African Factories Assistants who were being trained to undertake inspection of the rapidly increasing number of grain mills operating throughout the territory.

By 30th September, 1960, the number of factories had increased to 2,833, which figure included 2,147 grain mills. Several factories were extended and additional plant installed and consequently the numbers of persons employed again increased. Approximately 76 per cent. of the factories (excluding maize mills) are in the Southern Province.



Twenty-three accidents in factories were reported to the Factories Board during 1960, of which none was fatal. No cases of occupational diseases were reported to the Board.

Among the duties of Factories Inspectors is that of inspecting and surveying vessels which sail on Lake Nyasa. There are now 172 vessels which must be examined annually to ensure their seaworthiness.

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance apply to every form of industrial occupation, but the number of claims handled by officers of the Labour Department decreased during 1960. This can be attributed to a reduction in the volume of building and constructional work together with the efforts of the Factories Inspectorate Branch to improve safety precautions.

Although no serious epidemics occurred amongst the urban working population, there was a serious outbreak of smallpox in rural areas. Medical Officers of Health are stationed in most districts and are always ready, when requested, to give advice to employers regarding such matters as sanitation and housing. Minimum standards of housing have been prescribed under the Blantyre/Limbe Town Council By-laws and attention is being given to the provision of water-borne sanitation in the African township. All Africans are entitled to free medical treatment at all Federal Government hospitals, health units and dispensaries. A number of large estates maintain dispensaries of their own and in addition all employers are required to provide their employees with medical attention during illness where the illness is caused by their employment.

Owing to an exceptionally dry year water supply difficulties arose in many areas and many employers were forced to sink boreholes to augment water supplies.

#### VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Nyasaland Railways Ltd. continued to operate their own apprenticeship scheme which is intended eventually to supply it with all the skilled artisans it requires. In 1959 an officer of the Labour Department received training in the United Kingdom and qualified as an Institute Leader under the Training Within Industry scheme for supervisors. Employers showed an interest in this and sent their supervisors to attend instruction groups. The supervisors showed considerable enthusiasm for the courses. Requests for further courses in other subjects were also received, but unfortunately staff shortages restricted activity in this direction.

Government Departments continued to run and to expand their own training schemes, whilst an increasing number of officers were sent to the United Kingdom for training.

## Chapter 3

### Public Finance and Taxation

#### GENERAL

THE financial year of the Protectorate runs from 1st July to 30th June to correspond with the financial year adopted by the Federal Government and the Rhodesias.

All recurrent expenditure and minor departmental special expenditure is financed from revenue. A Development Fund was established by resolution of the Legislative Council in 1957 and all expenditure on capital works is charged to the account of this fund.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Comparative total figures are:

		<i>Revenue</i>			<i>Expenditure</i>	
		£	£		£	£
1957/58 Actual:						
Revenue Account	..	5,450,818	} 9,207,015	..	5,311,456	} 8,024,825
Development Account	..	3,756,197		..	2,713,369	
1958/59 Actual:						
Revenue Account	..	5,363,277	} 7,447,212	..	5,560,273	} 7,843,472
Development Account	..	2,083,935		..	2,283,199	
1959/60 Actual:						
Revenue Account	..	5,721,227	} 6,838,817	..	6,389,535	} 8,140,495
Development Account	..	1,117,590		..	1,750,960	
1960/61 Estimated:						
Revenue Account	..	6,284,215	} 10,143,404	..	6,821,177	} 11,104,958
Development Account	..	3,859,189		..	4,283,781	

The main heads of taxation and yield from each are as follows:

	<i>Actual</i> 1957/58	<i>Actual</i> 1958/59	<i>Actual</i> 1959/60	<i>Estimate</i> 1960/61
	£	£	£	£
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit	100,960	101,434	132,884	175,000
African Tax	710,277	874,512	992,522	1,050,000
Share of Federal Income Tax	2,460,417	2,065,858	1,861,477	2,350,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Income Tax	187,000	189,000	180,001	190,000
Non-African Poll Tax	26,255	26,496	26,273	28,000
Estate Duties	13,011	31,939	26,407	10,000
Stamp Duties	28,368	25,941	27,232	28,450
Licences: Arms and Ammunition	6,803	6,774	6,856	7,000
Bicycles	81,637	76,199	81,093	95,000
Game	3,962	3,296	2,777	4,000
Liquor	4,432	5,988	6,669	14,500
Miscellaneous	582	664	668	700
Motor Vehicles	67,723	133,043	144,127	168,000
Trading	42,150	42,074	43,714	82,000
Market	—	—	448	1,000



With effect from 1st January, 1954, Customs and Excise Duties (except duties on imported motor spirit) and Income Tax (except for a territorial income tax surcharge) levied in Nyasaland have been collected for the account of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Income Tax revenue for the first half of 1954 and subsequent financial years consists of the Nyasaland share of Income Tax (6 per cent.) collected throughout the Federation plus the territorial surcharge on the Federal Income Tax chargeable on incomes in Nyasaland.

On Revenue Account in 1959/60 revenue yielded an increase of £268,516 over the original estimate. Actual revenue received totalled £5,721,227 against an estimate of £5,452,711. Expenditure was £249,571 in excess of the original estimate, actual expenditure being £6,389,535 against an estimate of £6,139,964. There was thus a deficit of £668,308 instead of the deficit of £687,253 which had been expected.

The balance of the Development Fund on 30th June, 1959, stood at £843,564. Actual revenue and expenditure on Development Account during the financial year 1959/60 totalled £1,117,591 and £1,750,960 respectively, which resulted in a balance of £393,576 at the close of that financial year. The actual expenditure of £1,750,960 fell short of the approved estimate of £2,966,447 by £1,215,487 due in large measure to unforeseen delays in the implementation of the costly extensions to the Blantyre/Limbe water supply and in lesser degree to the unsettled conditions obtaining after the Emergency of March, 1959.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1960, is set out as an appendix to this chapter.

## PUBLIC DEBT

The Federal Government became responsible for the servicing of the whole of the public debt of the Protectorate as at 23rd October, 1953, in accordance with the recommendations of the Apportionment Commission appointed under the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953.

The Public Debt was then as follows:

	£
Loan from H.M. Government, 1945, for reloan to Trans-Zambesia Railway .. .. .	727,095
3 per cent. East Africa Guaranteed Loan 1954/74 ..	1,570,000
4½ per cent. Development Loan 1971/78 .. ..	2,060,000
Interest free loan from H.M. Government, 1952 .. ..	1,290,000
Expenditure incurred before 23rd October, 1953, in anticipation of raising a loan .. .. .	581,393
	<hr/>
	£6,228,488
	<hr/>

As at 30th June, 1960, the Nyasaland Government was responsible for the servicing of the public debt raised since 23rd October, 1953, totalling £5,989,798-16s-10d.

	£	s	d
Rhodesia Selection Trust Loan .. ..	1,000,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1955/56 .. ..	900,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1956/57 .. ..	400,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1957/58 .. ..	1,128,798	16	10
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1958/59 .. ..	1,048,000	0	0
Colonial Development Corporation Loan .. ..	1,000,000	0	0
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1959/60 .. ..	513,000	0	0
	<u>£5,989,798</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>

## TAXATION

### *African Tax*

A poll tax is payable by all male Africans resident in Nyasaland over the apparent age of 18 years. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay, and to *bona fide* African visitors in possession of a valid document permitting them to travel, issued in their country of origin, who are not employed or seeking employment in the country and not remaining longer than three continuous months. The Governor possesses certain additional powers of exemption.

The rate of tax, which is variable, is prescribed by the Governor in Council under the African Tax Ordinance of 1939. In 1960 the rate was 30s throughout the Protectorate (excluding two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the rate was 17s-6d). These rates came into force on 1st January, 1958.

Under legislation, introduced in 1951, a defaulter who has failed to pay tax by 30th September in any year is liable after that date to pay such amount in addition to the tax as the Governor in Council may specify. During 1960 the additional amount specified by the Governor in Council was again 10s for the whole Protectorate (except for the two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the additional amount was 7s-6d).

The tax is collected by African tax collectors, working under the direction of the Native Authorities and under the general control of District Commissioners. The estimated yield for the financial year 1960/61 is £1,050,000.



## AFRICAN TAX

*Local Collection of Current Taxes*

District	1957	1958	1959	1960
SOUTHERN PROVINCE				
Fort Johnston .. .. .	34,960	33,660	31,982	26,986
Kasupe .. .. .	—	—	—	22,033
Zomba .. .. .	62,143	63,953	62,821	34,760
Blantyre .. .. .	59,268	53,863	50,621	52,321
Cholo .. .. .	32,578	29,209	30,733	30,146
Mlanje .. .. .	65,100	61,163	62,431	59,668
Chikwawa .. .. .	19,304	19,964	20,193	19,814
Port Herald .. .. .	15,926	14,542	14,251	12,993
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE ..	289,279	276,354	273,032	258,721
CENTRAL PROVINCE				
Ncheu .. .. .	21,551	22,389	22,772	20,868
Dedza .. .. .	31,289	36,081	36,933	35,537
Lilongwe .. .. .	67,837	63,738	66,337	62,356
Fort Manning .. .. .	11,584	11,726	11,312	11,408
Dowa .. .. .	33,980	33,081	32,751	33,815
Kota Kota .. .. .	19,904	18,694	19,526	19,185
Kasungu .. .. .	11,119	11,313	11,415	11,925
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE ..	197,264	197,022	201,046	195,094
NORTHERN PROVINCE				
Mzimba .. .. .	26,092	25,684	22,927	23,576
Nkata Bay .. .. .	8,397	8,187	7,835	8,227
Karonga .. .. .	14,859	14,268	14,169	13,636
Rumpi .. .. .	5,050	4,434	4,889	4,088
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE ..	54,398	52,573	49,820	49,527
SUMMARY				
Southern Province .. .. .	289,279	276,354	273,032	258,721
Central Province .. .. .	197,264	197,022	201,046	195,094
Northern Province .. .. .	54,398	52,573	49,820	49,527
PROTECTORATE TOTAL ..	540,941	525,949	523,898	503,342

*Income Tax*

The Federal Government assumed responsibility for the imposition and collection of taxes on incomes and profits from 1st April, 1954. Three types of taxation are imposed by the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, viz.: Income Tax, Supertax and Undistributed Profits Tax.

At the same time Africans, previously exempt from income tax, became liable to pay this tax.

The basic rates of Federal income tax for the assessment year 1959/60 were as follows:

					Per £1		
					<i>Married persons</i>	<i>Single persons</i>	
First	£500	of taxable income	..	..	9d	1s-3d	} 6s-3d for each £1 of taxable in- come
Second	£500	„ „ „	..	..	1s-3d	2s-0d	
Third	£500	„ „ „	..	..	2s-0d	3s-0d	
Fourth	£500	„ „ „	..	..	3s-0d	4s-6d	
Fifth	£500	„ „ „	..	..	4s-6d	6s-3d	
Over	£2,500	„ „ „	..	..	6s-3d	6s-3d	

The rebates deductible from Federal income tax were:

Primary:

- |                     |    |    |         |
|---------------------|----|----|---------|
| (1) Married persons | .. | .. | £37-10s |
| (2) Single persons  | .. | .. | £25     |
| (3) Companies       | .. | .. | Nil     |

(i) A married person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £800;

(ii) A single person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £400;

(iii) A company is liable for income tax from the first pound of taxable income received or accrued.

Children:

For each child .. .. £22-10s-0d

Dependants:

For each dependant:

Where maintenance is between  
£50 and £150 .. .. £15-0s-0d

Where maintenance is in excess  
of £150 .. .. £22-10s-0d

Insurance Premiums and Benefit Fund

Contributions .. .. 3s per £1 of premiums and  
contributions (maximum  
£45)

Physically Disabled Persons:

Expenditure on purchase, hire and  
upkeep of surgical appliances .. 3s per £1 or part thereof  
subject to a maximum of  
£22-10s-0d

Medical and Dental Expenses in  
excess of £50 p.a. .. .. 3s per £1 or part thereof  
subject to a maximum of  
£22-10s-0d

Blind Persons .. .. £200



*Supertax*

Federal supertax is imposed on individuals, and also on certain classes of companies incorporated outside the Federation after 31st March, 1953.

The rates of supertax which were imposed on all incomes, both taxable and supertaxable, are:

First	£1,000	..	..	..	3d
Second	£1,000	..	..	..	6d
Third	£1,000	..	..	..	9d
Fourth	£1,000	..	..	..	1s-0d
Fifth	£1,000	..	..	..	1s-6d
Sixth	£1,000	..	..	..	2s-3d
Over	£6,000	..	..	..	3s-3d

From the supertax calculated as above, the following rebates are deducted:

Companies liable to supertax	}	..	..	£37-10s-0d
Single persons				
Married persons	..	..	..	£125

The effect of the above rebates is to relieve from the payment of supertax individuals whose income does not exceed £2,000 per annum in the case of a single person and £4,000 per annum in the case of a married person.

*Undistributed Profits Tax*

Private companies, and certain public companies, incorporated within the Federation, are liable to pay undistributed profits tax. The rates applicable for the assessment year ended 31st March, 1960, were:

First £2,000 of undistributed profits	..	..	1s-6d per £1
Balance of undistributed profits	..	..	3s-0d per £1

*Territorial Surcharge*

In addition to the Federal income tax legislation, Nyasaland legislation imposes a territorial surcharge upon individuals and bodies corporate at the following rates:

(i) On resident individuals:

20 per cent. of the total amount payable as basic Federal tax (income tax and supertax after deduction of rebates).

(ii) On bodies corporate:

1s-3d in the £ for each £1 of taxable income derived from sources in the territory.

The following comparative tables give an indication of the level of tax on the income of individuals:

## MARRIED PERSONS (NO CHILDREN)

		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
Income		Federal Income Tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes payable	
£		£ s		£ s		£ s		£ s	
Up to	800	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
At	900	6	5	—	..	1	5	7	10
	1,000	12	10	—	..	2	10	15	0
	1,100	22	10	—	..	4	10	27	0
	1,200	32	10	—	..	6	10	39	0
	1,300	42	10	—	..	8	10	51	0
	1,400	52	10	—	..	10	10	63	0
	1,500	62	10	—	..	12	10	75	0
	1,600	77	10	—	..	15	10	93	0
	1,700	92	10	—	..	18	10	111	0
	1,800	107	10	—	..	21	10	129	0
	1,900	122	10	—	..	24	10	147	0
	2,000	137	10	—	..	27	10	165	0
	2,500	250	0	—	..	50	0	300	0
	3,000	406	5	—	..	81	5	487	10
	4,000	718	15	—	..	143	15	862	10
	5,000	1,031	5	75	0	221	5	1,327	10
	6,000	1,343	15	187	10	306	5	1,837	10
	7,000	1,656	5	350	0	401	5	2,407	10
For each £1									
in excess of £7,000	..	6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..	11s-4.8d	..

## UNMARRIED PERSONS

		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
Income		Federal Income Tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes payable	
£		£ s		£ s		£ s		£ s	
Up to	400	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
At	500	6	5	—	..	1	5	7	10
	600	16	5	—	..	3	5	19	10
	700	26	5	—	..	5	5	31	10
	800	36	5	—	..	7	5	43	10
	900	46	5	—	..	9	5	55	10
	1,000	56	5	—	..	11	5	67	10
	1,100	71	5	—	..	14	5	85	10
	1,200	86	5	—	..	17	5	103	10
	1,300	101	5	—	..	20	5	121	10
	1,400	116	5	—	..	23	5	139	10
	1,500	131	5	—	..	26	5	157	10
	1,600	153	15	—	..	30	15	184	10
	1,700	176	5	—	..	35	5	211	10
	1,800	198	15	—	..	39	15	238	10
	1,900	221	5	—	..	44	5	265	10
	2,000	243	15	—	..	48	15	292	10
	2,500	400	0	18	15	83	15	502	10
	3,000	556	5	37	10	118	15	712	10
	4,000	868	15	87	10	191	5	1,147	10
	5,000	1,181	5	162	10	268	15	1,612	10
	6,000	1,493	15	275	0	353	15	2,122	10
For each £1									
in excess of £6,000	..	6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..	11s-4.8d	..

The Federal Constitution provides for the payment to the revenue of the Nyasaland Government of 6 per cent. of the proceeds of taxes on income and profits after deduction of the cost of collection. The estimated revenue from this source in the financial year 1960/61 is £2,350,000.

*Non-African Poll Tax*

A non-African poll tax is payable by all non-African males over 18 years of age resident in the Protectorate, except those merely on a temporary visit not exceeding six months and officers, warrant officers or other ranks of the United Kingdom naval, military or air forces while serving in the Protectorate. The tax is £4 for those resident in the country on 1st January, or those who arrive before 30th June.



Those who arrive between 1st July and 31st December pay only £2 in respect of the year of entry. Failure to pay the tax within three months of the date on which it falls due renders the defaulter liable to double payment. The estimated yield from the tax in the financial year 1960/61 is £28,000, as compared with the actual collection in the financial year 1959/60 of £26,273.

### *Estate Duties*

The payment of estate duty in the Protectorate continued in 1960 to be governed by the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1946, as subsequently amended. On a person's death, estate duty is payable under the Ordinance on all property in the Protectorate beneficially owned by the deceased at the time of his death, and, if the deceased was domiciled in Nyasaland at that time, on all personal property so owned by the deceased wherever situated. During recent years there has been some increase in the number of non-Africans domiciled in Nyasaland and consequently, since the enactment of the Estate Duty Ordinance, considerable sums have been collected from the estates of such persons. The Ordinance contains provision for relief against the payment of "double duty" in the Protectorate and the United Kingdom or British territories with reciprocal legislation, such as Southern or Northern Rhodesia. No duty in the nature of legacy or succession duty is payable.

Examples of estate duty payable are as follows:

Estates exceeding	2,000	but not exceeding	5,000	1 per cent.
"	"	5,000	"	2 per cent.
"	"	7,500	"	3 per cent.
"	"	10,000	"	4 per cent.
"	"	20,000	"	5 per cent.
"	"	40,000	"	6 per cent.
"	"	70,000	"	7 per cent.
"	"	100,000	"	8 per cent.
"	"	200,000	"	9 per cent.
"	"	300,000	"	10 per cent.

Where an estate of less than £10,000 in value is inherited in whole or in part by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only shall be charged on the whole or such part of the estate as is inherited by the surviving spouse.

### DISTRICT COUNCIL AND NATIVE AUTHORITY TREASURIES

Under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance and under the Native Authority Ordinance, treasuries have been established in respect of all the District Councils and those Native Authorities in districts where no District Council has been established. In Districts where a District Council has been established the Native Authorities collect revenue and make disbursements on behalf of the Council and maintain sub-treasuries for that purpose. In Districts where no District Council exists the Native Authorities have federated their treasuries on a district basis with a view to strengthening their financial position. Native Authority Treasuries, under the control of the Native Authorities, are directly supervised by the District Commissioners and are run

in accordance with standing instructions. Their annual estimates, like those of District Council Treasuries, are subject to the approval of the Governor, and their accounts subject to audit. Responsibility for audit was transferred to the Local Government division from the Accountant General with effect from 1st July.

Financial competence in Native Authorities and their staff is developing, but their efficiency still depends mainly on the efforts of District Commissioners. Conditions vary throughout the Protectorate and, as Native Authorities display different degrees of ability, so the degree of responsibility undertaken by them and the degree of control exercised by District Commissioners vary.

With the establishment of District Councils under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, the Finance Committees of these Councils are assuming considerably greater responsibility in the management of the financial affairs of their Councils.

There is an awakening, albeit gradual, of the less literate mass of the population to a realization that the Native Authority and District Council Treasuries are indeed their own, that they are not directly financed by Government and that the various local rates and taxes do not accrue to Government but to the local treasury for expenditure on local administration and development.

A division of responsibilities between District Councils and Native Authorities took place with effect from 1st July, 1960. The District Councils and Councils of Chiefs (Local Government) were relieved of the responsibility for meeting expenditure on native administration, including the African Courts, and at the same time the revenue which was considered to relate to these subjects was no longer payable to them. Such revenue in every case exceeded the expenditure and in order not to deprive the Councils of the excess which they had hitherto enjoyed the Government now pays a fixed grant to each Council equal to this excess. The share of tax which had been paid to District Councils up to 30th June was one item of the revenue removed. This now accrues to the Government and since the District Councils no longer collect tax on behalf of the Government the fees formerly payable for this service are also no longer paid.

Concurrently with the introduction of the fixed grants to District Councils the Government has introduced a system whereby balancing grants are paid to Native Authorities. Certain of the revenues removed from District Councils have reverted to the Native Authorities. Expenditure on native administration and the running of the African Courts has become the responsibility of the Native Authorities and this expenditure in all cases is greater than the revenue. The balancing grant paid to the Native Authorities is to meet the deficit.

The introduction of these two forms of assistance has resulted in no loss or gain either to the Government or the District Councils as compared with the previous system. It has been, in effect, a readjustment of the expenditure and revenue structure.



It is hoped that the new system will make it clear to the inhabitants of each District that if they require local authority services then the financing of those services is the responsibility of the inhabitants themselves assisted in some services by Government grants. District Council and Council of Chiefs (Local Government) estimates are now prepared by the Councils in such a way that the revenue relating to each service can readily be compared with the expenditure as in normal local authority practice. District Councils are already seeking new sources of revenue for financing the services desired.

The general principles governing the finances of District Council and Native Authority Treasuries are:

(i) Working balances, not including funds held in special accounts for specific purposes, should be not less than 30 per cent. of annual revenue.

(ii) A 10 per cent. margin between recurrent revenue and recurrent expenditure should be maintained.

(iii) New services and capital works should not be undertaken unless it is clear that future recurrent costs can be met.

In addition, the estimates for each service are grouped under individual heads in order to demonstrate the net cost of each service.

The revenue of District Council and Native Authority Treasuries in the first half of 1960 was derived from the following main sources:

(i) a share of tax paid by Africans under the African Tax Ordinance;

(ii) court fees and fines;

(iii) fees derived from By-laws and Rules to control services, e.g. market, marriage registration, beer, fishing, canteen and dog licence fees, etc.;

(iv) 25 per cent. of rentals on African trust land, of royalties on forest produce from African trust land and cattle dipping fees, and 50 per cent. of the sale of ivory.

As a result of the financial re-arrangements consequent on the division of responsibilities, the Treasuries began to receive, in the second half of the year, fixed Government grants, and balancing grants on the native administration accounts. Share of tax payments ceased, and Court fines and fees and shares of rentals, royalties, etc., reverted to the native administration account over which the local government body ceased to exercise any control, though the local authority Treasuries continued to maintain the accounts.

The table on the next page shows the total estimated expenditure and revenue of the District Councils and Councils of Chiefs (Local Government) for the financial year, 1960/61 (July, 1960, to June, 1961).

The table on page 53 shows the estimated expenditure and revenue on the native administration accounts for the same period:

1960/61 DISTRICT COUNCIL/COUNCIL OF CHIEFS (LOCAL GOVERNMENT) ESTIMATES

	Southern Province		Central Province		Northern Province		Totals	
	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.
<i>Recurrent</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Natural Resources .. ..	23,194	800	17,409	580	2,890	303	43,493	1,683
2. Social Development .. ..	3,212	345	5,958	899	137	10	9,307	1,254
3. District Works and Transport .. ..	27,404	915	24,939	947	7,335	721	59,678	2,583
4. Public Health and Miscellaneous Services .. ..	9,982	12,230	8,298	6,148	3,078	2,079	21,358	20,457
5. Education .. ..	229,725	227,775	226,069	210,478	159,864	155,899	615,658	594,152
6. Central and General Expenses .. ..	25,273	100,473	22,614	118,171	9,694	26,616	57,581	245,260
TOTAL RECURRENT .. ..	318,790	342,538	305,287	337,223	182,998	185,628	807,075	865,389
TOTAL CAPITAL .. ..	85,530	33,259	77,431	24,937	28,608	12,537	191,569	70,733
Estimated Surplus 30-6-61 .. ..	£ 105,238		£ 96,905		£ 36,605		£ 238,748	
Deduct Capital Commitments and Working Balance .. ..	59,410		68,314		17,913		145,637	
Available for unplanned Capital Projects .. ..	45,828		28,591		18,692		93,111	



## 1960/61 NATIVE AUTHORITY ESTIMATES

	Expenditure			Revenue		
	Personal Emolu- ments	Other Charges	Total	Miscel- laneous	Govt. Grant	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Southern Province..	61,238	10,966	72,204	29,859	42,345	72,204
Central Province ..	42,395	10,794	53,189	29,869	23,320	53,819
Northern Province..	16,662	4,446	21,108	10,570	10,538	21,108
TOTAL ..	120,295	26,206	146,501	70,298	76,203	146,501

The Native Authorities, assisted by the District Administration, collect African poll tax throughout the areas under their control and compile and maintain village assessment rolls, on which are entered the names and details of all males liable to pay tax, together with a continuous record of annual payments. It is the legal duty of the village headman to keep the Native Authorities informed of any new settlers of taxable age in their areas and of young men in the villages who reach the apparent age of 18 years.

Assessment rolls are also kept at District Headquarters, where statistics in respect of tax collection are compiled.

## TOWN COUNCILS

This chapter would not be complete without reference to the financial affairs of the urban local authorities established in Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe and Salima.

They are established under the Townships Ordinance and, save where they are exempted, as in the case of Blantyre/Limbe, from this requirement, submit annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Governor's approval. Revenue is derived mainly from general rates on land and buildings, sanitation fees and market fees, while the principal items of expenditure are salaries, road maintenance, vehicle maintenance, sanitation and market maintenance. Extraordinary expenditure usually covers such items as markets, water supplies and drainage. The Crown is not legally liable to pay rates but the principle is accepted that Government should pay *ex gratia* grants in lieu of rates to town councils in respect of residential and administrative buildings and the land on which they stand, except in the case of some properties specifically exempted under the relevant legislation from the liability for rates.

During the financial year 1959/60, £14,000 was loaned by the Government to town councils to enable them to undertake capital development works, and provision was made in the 1960/61 financial year for further loans amounting to £136,875. The loan finance made available to the municipalities is largely devoted to such works as road construction, housing for municipal employees and amenities such as street lighting, markets and sewerage.

## DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1957/60 AND ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE 1960/61

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1957/58	Actual 1958/59	Actual 1959/60	Estimate 1960/61	Development Fund	Actual 1959/60	Estimate 1960/61
Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary	£ 668,913	£ 668,359	£ 636,493	£ 811,624	Administrative Buildings	£ 42,959	£ 268,517
Education .. ..	562,189	651,529	732,856	915,119	Education .. ..	152,595	262,500
Police .. ..	425,113	469,094	619,492	894,611	Forestry .. ..	181,147	215,819
Provincial and District Administration	255,053	286,140	349,094	486,668	Housing .. ..	133,330	223,950
Public Debt Charges .. ..	360,040	585,464	647,080	705,171	Police .. ..	335,548	936,930
Public Works Department and Public Works	856,437	884,394	1,037,220	1,179,200	Public Works Department	211,176	268,583
Annually Recurrent .. ..	2,183,711	2,015,293	2,367,300	1,828,784	Reticulated Water Supplies	59,455	117,402
Other Services .. ..					and Sewerage .. ..	129,914	437,397
					Roads and Bridges .. ..	220,078	595,534
					Rural and Urban Development	284,758	957,149(a)
					Other Services .. ..		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. ..	5,311,456	5,560,273	6,389,535	6,821,177	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ..	1,750,960	4,283,781

(a) After deducting £500,000 for estimated under-expenditure on all Development Fund projects.



## DETAILS OF REVENUE 1957/60 AND ESTIMATE OF REVENUE 1960/61

REVENUE	Actual 1957/58	Actual 1958/59	Actual 1959/60	Estimate 1960/61	Development Fund	Actual 1959/60	Estimate 1960/61
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit .. ..	£ 100,960	£ 101,434	£ 132,884	£ 175,000	Grants under C.D. and W. Act	£ 126,339	£ 1,815,691
Taxes, Licences, etc.: ..					Reimbursements .. ..	92,905	94,880
Share of Federal Income Tax ..	2,460,417	2,065,858	1,861,477	2,350,000	Share of Federal Govt. Loans	518,220	988,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Tax	187,000	189,000	180,001	190,000	Contributions .. ..	150,000	150,000
Other .. ..	997,128	1,238,321	1,372,812	1,503,805	Miscellaneous .. ..	12,303	3,500
Fees of Court, etc. .. ..	53,052	70,070	86,049	89,480	Grants and Loans from H.M.G.	217,823	1,007,118
Electrical Services—Reimbursement	19,279	12,743	—	—	Proceeds of Other Loans:		
Rents .. ..	101,695	116,228	141,607	145,110	Rhodesia Selection Trust	—	122,092
Interest .. ..	132,301	168,115	182,849	160,765	Colonial Development	—	77,164
Miscellaneous .. ..	163,364	151,666	234,878	172,931	Corporation ..		
Forest Revenue .. ..	108,453	107,295	45,433	43,600			
Reimbursements .. ..	141,228	159,881	163,112	218,509			
Payments for Specific Services	82,212	79,171	97,163	101,464			
Reimbursements from Federal Government	291,025	389,011(b)	436,659(b)	523,714(b)			
Payments for services rendered on behalf							
of Federal Government .. ..	420,958	403,691	469,266	468,550			
Sales of Government Property ..	49,076	87,538	80,858	73,463			
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE ..	5,308,148	5,340,022	5,485,048	6,216,391	TOTAL .. ..	1,117,590	4,258,445
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants							
Grants from H.M. Government ..	34,801	23,255	23,765	35,024			
Trans Zambesia Railway Debenture	—	—	212,414	32,800			
Interest and Redemption .. ..	107,869	— (a)	— (a)	— (a)			
TOTAL REVENUE .. ..	5,450,818	5,363,277	5,721,227	6,284,215		1,117,590	4,258,445

(a) Included at (b)

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES					£	s	d	£	s	d
DEPOSITS										
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	43,257	19	6			
H.M.G. Grant-in-aid and Loan .. ..	..	..	..	..	37,472	12	3			
W.N.L.A. Special Deposit .. ..	..	..	..	..	494,000	0	0			
P.W.D. Contract Retention Moneys .. ..	..	..	..	..	54,155	8	2			
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	215,103	7	4			
					<hr/>			843,989	7	3
SPECIAL FUNDS										
Administrator General .. ..	..	..	..	..	24,791	4	5			
African Bursaries Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,282	0	3			
African Development and Welfare Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	831,718	0	0			
African Loans Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	89,663	3	3			
Bankruptcy Contingency Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	54	9	11			
Brown Memorial Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	164,090	15	4			
Education Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	80,363	11	4			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,030	7	8			
Industrial Development and Loans Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,783	13	11			
Land and Agricultural Loans Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	15,733	11	9			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,110	7	1			
Official Receiver .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,980	4	5			
Ruarwe Trust Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	470	9	7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,919	1	6			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	407,252	17	10			
					<hr/>			1,660,243	18	3
DEVELOPMENT FUND .. ..										
					..	..	..	393,576	1	7
REVENUE STABILISATION FUND .. ..										
					..	..	..	250,000	0	0
TREASURY PAYMENTS ACCOUNT .. ..										
					..	..	..	90,742	14	2
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES .. ..										
					..	..	..	1,245	15	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE AT 1-7-59 .. ..										
					1,257,762	17	6			
Add APPROPRIATION FROM EDUCATION FUND .. ..										
					75,000	0	0			
,, ,, REVENUE STABILISATION FUND .. ..										
					400,000	0	0			
					<hr/>					
					1,732,762	17	6			
Less Surplus and Deficit Account to 30-6-60 .. ..										
					668,307	18	8			
					<hr/>			1,064,454	18	10
					<hr/>					
								£4,304,252	15	1

NOTES:—(a) At the 30th June, 1960, an estimated sum of £42,173-13s-9d was due from Colonial Development and Welfare Act Funds.

(b) Government has certain contingent liabilities which are not included in this Statement.



# AND LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

ASSETS						£	s	d	£	s	d
CASH											
At Banks and with Sub-Accountants	..	..	..	..	..	171,815	12	1			
With Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	926	14	9			
In Transit	..	..	..	..	..	47,452	7	4			
Deposits at Call With Crown Agents	..	..	..	..	..	541,000	0	0			
						<hr/>			761,194	14	2
IMPRESTS	..	..	..	..	..				840	0	0
ADVANCES											
Personal	..	..	..	..	..	332,002	9	1			
Inter-Territorial	..	..	..	..	..	20,694	9	3			
Other	..	..	..	..	..	25,945	4	0			
						<hr/>			378,642	2	4
INVESTMENTS (AT COST)											
On Account of Special Funds:—											
Administrator General	..	..	..	..	..	22,739	1	3			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	..	835,384	17	2			
African Loans Board	..	..	..	..	..	82,000	0	0			
Brown Memorial Fund	..	..	..	..	..	163,769	5	8			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	7	8			
Industrial Development and Loans Board	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	0	0			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	7	1			
Official Receiver	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	11			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	470	9	7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	..	10,919	1	6			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	403,662	0	10			
On Account of Surplus Balances	..	..	..	..	..	1,164,434	4	6			
On Account of Other Balances	..	..	..	..	..	276,667	2	4			
						<hr/>			2,980,194	3	6
Advances Pending Reimbursement	..	..	..	..	..				183,381	15	1
									<hr/>		
									4,304,252	15	1

## Chapter 4

### Currency and Banking

NOTES and coin issued by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are legal tender in Nyasaland. Notes and coin issued by the Central African Currency Board prior to the establishment of the Bank also remain legal tender. The United Kingdom denominations are used.

Two commercial banks, the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank, D.C.O., operate in the Protectorate. The former has four branches, at Blantyre, Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe, and two agencies at Cholo and Mlanje; the latter, three branches, at Blantyre, Limbe and Lilongwe. Statistics for Nyasaland banks are now included in the banking statistics for the Federal area as a whole.

The Bank Rate of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland applies in the Protectorate.

The following rates of exchange were in force on 1st December, 1960:

#### *London on Nyasaland*

##### *Buying*

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	..	..	..	..	..	£100- 5s-0d
Air sight ..	..	..	..	..	..	£100-10s-6d
Surface sight	..	..	..	..	..	£100-17s-3d

##### *Selling*

Telegraphic or sight	..	..	..	..	..	£99-15s-0d
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#### *Nyasaland on London*

##### *Buying*

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	..	..	..	..	..	£99-15s-0d
Air sight ..	..	..	..	..	..	£99-11s-9d
Surface sight	..	..	..	..	..	£99- 5s-0d

##### *Selling*

Telegraphic or sight	..	..	..	..	..	£100- 5s-0d
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## Chapter 5

### Commerce

THE Federal Government, in accordance with its responsibilities, has maintained trade statistics from 1st January, 1954, in respect of the Federation as a single entity. Documentation of movements of goods between the three territories of the Federation is not maintained, and such figures as are available in respect of Nyasaland trade, take into account only movements between Nyasaland and places outside the Federation, i.e., movements over that portion of the Protectorate boundary which forms part of the boundary of the Federation.

The table on page 61, extracted from details provided by the Central African Statistical Office, shows comparative figures of the values of imports, exports and re-exports for Nyasaland for 1954 and 1959.

The apparently insignificant increase in imports from 1954–59 largely stems from the fact that an increasing amount of goods is imported into Nyasaland from Southern Rhodesia, and as stated above the figures provided do not take into account such movement of goods. In particular it is significant that the value of imported fibres, yarns and textiles has decreased by more than 50 per cent. because of the increased use of goods manufactured in the Federation.

The increase in the value of exports is almost entirely attributable to the increases in production of agricultural cash crops. An increase in respect of Class I (*d*)—foodstuffs—reflects the increased production of tea and groundnuts, and the value of tobacco exports has also risen. The increase in Class VII is accounted for by the rise in production of tung oil.

The Federal Government is responsible for all Customs and Excise matters.

The commercial activity of the community is to some extent reflected in the number of land transactions taking place, as many of these relate to the opening or transfer of trading plots and stores. It is also reflected in the number of companies registered and the number of Receiving Orders in Bankruptcy. Comparative tables are given below.

LAND TRANSACTIONS

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
580	885	850	980	1,043	1,341	1,386	1,369	1,166	1,200

## RECEIVING ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
3	3	7	5	16	10	6	3	13	10

## NEW REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Private ..	15	10	4	15	15	14	19	32	33	30
Public ..	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—
Foreign ..	6	7	6	8	12	23	26	20	15	19
Building Societies ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
Trustees Incorporation ..	3	10	13	10	7	9	12	10	10	6
Business Names	46	45	68	74	52	60	66	84	106	92

Trade continued to be mainly in the hands of Europeans and Asians. The Africans are, however, participating increasingly in the commercial life of the Protectorate, and the co-operative movement, described in Chapter 6, also does much to stimulate their interest in commercial activities.

As stated in Chapter 2 of this Part of the Report, Nyasaland has Government representatives in Salisbury and Johannesburg, whose main duties are connected with migrant labour. The addresses of these officers are, respectively, Private Bag 196H, Salisbury, and P.O. Box 123, Jeppestown, Transvaal. The office of the Nyasaland Commissioner in London was closed in June, 1955, and its work has since been undertaken by the office of the Federal High Commissioner in the United Kingdom at 429 The Strand, London, W.C.2. In Beira, the Manica Trading Company, and in Capetown, Thos. Cook and Sons, act as agents of the Nyasaland Government in shipping matters.



STATISTICS OF TRADE BETWEEN NYASALAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Class	I (a)	(b) (c)			Imports		Domestic Exports		Re-exports	
					Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.
					1954	1959	1954	1959	1954	1959
					£	£	£	£	£	£
				..	16,184	7,040	97,534	70,271	50	10
"	I (d)		Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	..	560,723	1,041,499	3,592,794	3,960,912	98	15
"	II (a)		Foodstuffs	..	48,361	55,917	—	—	—	—
"	II (b)		Spirits, potable	..	2,471	—	—	—	—	—
"	III		Spirits, non-potable	..	4,312	607	2,776,250	3,164,651	—	—
"	IV ..		Tobacco	..	2,393,659	1,086,082	474,931	624,447	1,664	1,621
"	V ..		Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	..	2,446,292	2,436,137	15,593	25,084	45,848	75,730
"	VI ..		Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles	..	143,738	188,471	—	1,615	80	557
"	VII		Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement	..	581,340	911,396	107,069	160,304	360	13,597
"	VIII		Oils, resin, waxes, paints and varnishes	..	165,781	239,169	21,369	26,280	440	244
"	IX		Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	..	215,590	185,054	—	—	485	343
"	X ..		Leather, rubber and their manufactures	..	136,621	231,141	5,533	111	108	738
"	XI		Wood, cane and their manufactures	..	82,195	115,121	467	137	1,328	586
"	XII		Books, paper and stationery	..	114,009	108,635	—	31	501	797
"	XIII		Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	..	99,368	111,435	236	176	3,184	1,681
"			Miscellaneous	..						
					£7,010,644	£7,517,704	£7,091,776	£8,034,019	£54,146	£95,919

## Chapter 6

### Production

#### LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

##### *Land Use*

THE land area of the Protectorate is 36,481 square miles and the water area 9,266 square miles. A description of the physiography and climate of Nyasaland is given in Part III, Chapter 1 of this Report. The great bulk of the productive land is arable, largely under peasant cultivation, with comparatively small areas under tea, tobacco and tung. The Forest Estate comprises about 10 per cent. of the Protectorate's land area.

The 1945 census revealed a density of 55.51 to the square mile, with a range of 12.14 to 309.77 between districts, but in certain areas population densities of at least 800 to the square mile have been found to exist. The classification of land utilization is tentatively estimated as follows, figures being very approximate:

Arable land	..	..	..	10,000 square miles
Land for growing tree-crops, vines, shrubs, etc.	..	..	..	1,300 „ „
Permanent meadow and pasture	..	..	..	2,300 „ „
Wood or forest land	..	..	..	8,936 „ „
Other land	..	..	..	13,945 „ „
TOTAL LAND AREA				36,481 square miles

##### *Land Tenure: Legislation and Administration*

Under the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1956, the lands of the Protectorate are for all practical purposes divided into African trust land, public land and privately owned freehold land.

African trust land, which comprises 85.9 per cent. of the total land area of the Protectorate, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is administered and controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans. Leases of African trust land may be granted at the discretion of the Governor for periods up to 99 years, subject to the provisions of the Orders in Council mentioned. Native Authorities may, however, authorize the use and occupation by Africans of African trust land within their respective areas, in accordance with African law and custom, subject to any directions of the Governor, and this is how the bulk of occupied African trust land is utilized. The Governor may grant prospecting and mining rights in respect of African trust land and may acquire such land for public purposes which are for the benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans.



The Native Authority concerned is required to be consulted prior to the grant of leases of surface or mining rights and also prior to the acquisition of African trust land for public purposes.

Public land, which is 10.5 per cent. of the total land area, includes forest reserves, land in townships not in private ownership and other land used for public purposes. Under the Public Land Ordinance, the Governor may, subject to any instructions of the Secretary of State, grant leases of, or other interests in, public land for any purpose and on any terms he thinks fit.

Privately owned freehold land comprises 2.8 per cent. of the total area of the Protectorate and exists primarily as a result of Certificates of Claim granted in the early days of the Protectorate.

Acreage figures for the various categories of land mentioned, at 31st December, 1960, were approximately as follows:

African trust land not the subject of leases	..	..	20,066,754
Public land not the subject of leases	..	..	2,451,061
Freehold land	..	..	655,906
African trust land and public land leased	..	..	174,119
TOTAL			<u>23,347,840</u>

The Lands Section of the Secretariat, which forms part of the Division of Natural Resources, is under the control of the Secretary, Lands and Mines, who is legally qualified. The Section deals with the administration of African trust land and public land generally and with the acquisition of land for public purposes.

The Secretary, Lands and Mines, is also responsible within the Secretariat for matters relating to town planning, survey, mining, African land tenure and Africans resident on private estates. He is, by virtue of his office, Commissioner of Mines.

The senior staff of the Section, apart from the Secretary, Lands and Mines, consists of four Lands Officers who are also legally qualified, a Lands Assistant and an Administrative Officer who is designated Assistant Secretary (Lands). Rent collection and numerous other routine matters connected with the administration of African trust and public land are dealt with by a staff consisting of a Principal Lands Clerk and five other clerks. Three stenographers and a copy typist are also employed.

### *African Land Tenure*

The principal features of the customary tenure of African trust land, in so far as more than three-quarters of the African population are concerned, are matrilineal inheritance, uxori-local marriage and land allocation by village headmen. Although these features, which are basic to the social system, remain strongly entrenched, they give rise to internal stresses under modern conditions. Despite this and the very

high population densities to be found in the Southern and Central Provinces, there are only very limited signs of individual rights in land or negotiability evolving under the customary system.

### *Africans on Private Estates*

The position of Africans residing on private estates in the Southern Province is governed by the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance, No. 8 of 1952 (as amended by Ordinance No. 6 of 1959). Such legislation is the last of a series of Ordinances governing the relationship between landowner and resident African and it gives, to certain categories of Africans living on private estates, a measure of legal security of tenure provided they either pay to the estate owner an annual rent, based upon the minimum wage, or work for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a certain minimum period during the year. This has come to be known as *thangata* and it is the Government's publicly announced policy to abolish this system. This policy is being carried through mainly by negotiated acquisition of privately owned land on which large numbers of resident Africans live, or which is not required by the owners for development, and by the voluntary resettlement of Africans from land which it is desired to retain in private ownership on to acquired or other lands not in private ownership.

In 1946, at the time of the Abrahams' Report, there were 173,000 Africans estimated to be living on private estates in the Southern Province in the Shire Highlands area alone or some 49,600 families. Land acquisition and resettlement had by the end of 1960 reduced the number of such families in the Shire Highlands area to a figure which has recently been re-estimated at some 18,000.

During 1960 there were two cases of suspension of the application of the Ordinance to a private estate: the estates concerned, which were in the Blantyre District, comprised 3,789 acres.

Outside the Southern Province and on those estates in the Southern Province where the application of the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance has been suspended, the position is governed by the ordinary land and labour laws and the law of contract.

In the Central Province, under the widely practised visiting tenant system of tobacco farming, African tenants do not enter into formal leases or fixed contracts over a term of years. The tenants, who are usually accompanied by their families, are engaged on a seasonal basis to produce a crop of tobacco, after which they leave the estate. They may be re-engaged for another season by mutual agreement.

No right of occupancy or entitlement to land is acquired by the tenant under this system and the association between landowner and visiting tenant is simply an agreement to work together to produce a crop of tobacco in which both share a financial interest. The estate owner contributes seed and the land, provides advances in cash for



implements and fertilizer, materials for temporary housing and curing barns and provides all the necessary organization, skill and technical supervision to produce the tobacco crop. The tenant provides the labour for growing his allotted acreage of tobacco and is expected to assist voluntarily in work of communal concern. The owner buys the tobacco from the tenants and is responsible for selling the tobacco on the auction floors. This system is responsible for producing about 25 per cent. of the tobacco crop in the Central Province.

### *Land Use*

The Land Use Advisory Committee, which replaced the Central Land Use Committee in 1959, is under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Natural Resources. Membership of the Committee comprises all Heads of Land Use Departments together with the Secretary for Lands and Mines and the African Member of the Executive Council who is attached to the Natural Resources Division. The terms of reference of the Committee include advising the Secretary for Natural Resources on a co-ordinated policy in respect of land use matters with which the Division of Natural Resources is concerned and also advising him on the measures necessary to give effect to and co-ordinate the carrying out of accepted policy within the sphere of natural resources.

The Provincial and District Land Use Committees set up in 1957 continued to operate to ensure co-ordination of the Natural Resources Departments at these levels.

During 1960 the Land Use Advisory Committee gave further consideration to land tenure policy and natural resources legislation and advised the Secretary for Natural Resources on these subjects. The Committee also advised on the teaching of rural science in schools, and land use propaganda, and made recommendations in connection with new and continuation projects financed from African Development and Welfare funds.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

The Division of Natural Resources, which was formed late in 1959, completed its first year's operation. The Division is responsible for the formulation of policy in connection with the natural resources departments and for the co-ordination of those departments.

The Natural Resources Ordinance of 1949, as amended, which provides for the setting up of Provincial Natural Resources Boards with power to make orders for the conservation of natural resources, to examine all conservation proposals submitted to them by District Boards and their Executive Officers and for District Boards which formulate conservation schemes and undertake conservation works and measures on the authority of the Provincial Boards, continued as the basis for the general supervision of natural resources.

The Natural Resources Rules made under the Ordinance provided a target for political agitators, and deliberate breaking of bunds, uprooting of planted grass and cultivation on stream banks occurred in some areas. In the circumstances virtually no bunding was undertaken except in a few small areas and on Master Farmers' holdings. In the Northern Province construction of bench terraces for coffee culture made good progress following the marking out of 125 miles of these terraces by departmental staff.

Considerable assistance was given to private estates by the production of 20 detailed and fully integrated farm plans, followed up by the Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit operating a contract service which constructed 5.7 miles of waterways and 46 miles of roads, and protecting 1,665 acres of land by the erection of broad-based terraces. A further 224 acres under terraces were marked out, together with 297 acres of ridge bunds,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of access roads and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles of waterways. Advice on the siting, survey, design and supervision of the construction of 11 earth dams was also provided.

On trust land the Mechanical Unit constructed nearly 6 miles of roads, and 2 miles of waterways, and built broad-based terraces designed to protect 910 acres of land all within the Lunzu/Lirangwe reorganization scheme. In this area three large dams, having a combined capacity of some 70 million gallons, were built and two more were constructed in other trust land areas. In the Northern Province the ox dam-building unit built 40 dams bringing the total to 144 since the unit was formed. These dams hold an average of 1.5 million gallons each and their direct cash cost amounts to some £70 each.

The distribution of winter mists mitigated to some extent the damage done by fires early in the season, though many thousands of acres of grazing and a considerable amount of timber were destroyed. In the Southern Province fire rangers were again organized in co-operation with estate owners in the Magomero and Matawali areas with a view to controlling bush fires. The Fire Education and Propaganda Committee issued booklets, pamphlets and posters mainly designed for consumption at village level and a film was made depicting fire damage in an effort to create a general awareness of the problem.

## AGRICULTURE

Government policy for agriculture in the Protectorate continued to embrace the conservation of natural resources, on which future agricultural prosperity depends; the production of a sufficient and assured food supply of good quality to give the ever-growing African population a well-balanced diet; the development of a sound cash economy by means of increasing production of better quality crops and livestock products; and the blending of these three objects into sound systems of farming in order to ensure stability and sustained production.



The Department of Agriculture, one of the Natural Resources Departments, is headed by the Director of Agriculture and assisted at Headquarters by the Deputy, a Chief Agricultural Research Officer, a Chief Agricultural Officer, 3 Accountants, a Secretary and a Public Relations Officer. The establishment of the field staff was 3 Chief Agricultural Officers, 34 Agricultural Officers, 5 Principal Agricultural Supervisors, 5 Senior Agricultural Supervisors, 49 Agricultural Supervisors, 5 Principal Agricultural Instructors, 33 Senior Agricultural Instructors, 269 Agricultural Instructors and 447 Assistant Agricultural Instructors. The research and specialist posts included 1 Senior Agricultural Research Officer, 1 Senior Soil Conservation Officer, 1 Entomologist at Headquarters and 1 for the Cotton Pest Research Scheme, 2 Plant Pathologists, 1 Botanist, 1 Ecologist, 1 Soil Surveyor, 2 Soil Chemists and 1 Assistant Chemist, 3 Technical Assistants, 1 Tobacco Extension Officer, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Principal Laboratory Assistant, 2 Principal Technical Assistants, 3 Mechanical Supervisors, 1 Temporary Building Foreman, 1 Principal Soil Conservation Assistant, 3 Senior Field Assistants, 52 Field Assistants, 7 Senior Laboratory Assistants and 21 Laboratory Assistants. There were vacancies at the end of 1960 for 4 Agricultural Officers, 2 Senior Agricultural Supervisors, 1 Botanist, 1 Ecologist, 1 Entomologist (Research), 2 Technical Assistants, 1 Principal Technical Assistant, 1 Temporary Building Foreman and 1 Mechanical Supervisor.

### *Maize*

There was an excellent maize harvest, particularly in the main growing area of the Central Province. Once again early planting proved its worth and dry planting became more popular. Pests and diseases were not very severe although stalk borer caused some damage in the hill areas of the Northern Province and cob rots were unusually prevalent in some areas, possibly due to the moist conditions at the time the cobs were filling. Licensed traders were permitted to buy maize in competition with the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board who offered between 12s and 16s-8d per bag at the various depots according to distance from the main depot.

### *Sorghums and Millets*

In the Lower River the long term sorghum crop did not yield well but was nevertheless a useful supplementary source of food. Bulrush millet in the Port Herald District was a virtual failure but excellent results were obtained by the few growers who planted the West African bulrush seed which was distributed by the Department. In the Northern Province a good sorghum crop was obtained from the Lake-shore area and yields of finger millet were good over the whole Province. No purchase figures for sorghum and millets are available as they are largely consumed locally.

### *Wheat*

Interest in wheat growing increased amongst African growers in the Kirk Range and favourable conditions resulted in reasonably good

yields. A local milling firm was reluctant to buy the crop and the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, at short notice, undertook the marketing, but found difficulty in disposing of it economically.

### Rice

Unfavourable weather reduced the Southern Province yields of paddy but a record crop was obtained in the Central Province where the standard of cultivation was particularly good and where the increased use of sickles speeded up the harvest. Marketing of faya paddy was again undertaken by co-operative societies and the price paid to producers remained at 2d per lb.

### Groundnuts

Production in the Central Province exceeded all expectations and the highest crop on record, nearly double that of 1959, was harvested. The increase in the number of growers and the acreage planted, was due partly to the continued attractive price and partly to the poor return received from tobacco in 1959, both of which factors increased the interest in groundnuts as a cash crop. In the Northern Province a good crop was obtained but in the Southern Province rosette disease severely reduced yields.

#### PURCHASES BY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING BOARD AND BY THE RICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SHORT TONS

					1958	1959	1960
Maize	..	..	..	..	12,822	5,553	16,613
Wheat	..	..	..	..	224	185	384*
Faya paddy	..	..	..	..	4,568	6,255	7,080
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	12,785	12,816	20,698

\*A further 65 short tons were bought by private traders.

### Tobacco

The quality of the trust land Northern Division dark-fired tobacco crop was poor although there were fewer growers than in 1959. A significant increase in sun/air tobacco occurred whilst flue-cured and Burley production remained the same.

#### TOBACCO SALES OVER THE LIMBE AUCTION FLOORS

	Quantity sold (lb.)			Average price (d. per lb.)		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Fire-cured	30,895,224	26,400,557	21,490,035	15.59	11.61	15.58
Air-cured	2,509,134	5,424,646	6,969,830	24.93	23.24	19.14
Flue-cured	2,197,859	2,251,027	2,934,326	22.40	28.19	32.98
Burley ..	3,208,984	2,749,151	2,920,830	22.78	22.22	32.72
Total ..	<u>38,811,201</u>	<u>36,825,381</u>	<u>34,315,021</u>			

The number of growers of fire-cured and air-cured tobacco on African trust land decreased from 73,723 in 1959 to 58,970 in 1960 and the amount planted also decreased from 145,000 acres to 95,000 acres.



The tobacco was purchased by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. Prices paid to producers were well below those paid in 1959 particularly regarding the fire-cured tobacco produced in the Northern Division and growers there received an average gross return of £8-16s as against nearly £15 in 1959. The average price obtained on the auction floor was however a distinct improvement on the disastrous level of 1959 and covered the Board's costs with a small margin of profit.

QUANTITIES OF TOBACCO PURCHASED FROM AFRICAN TRUST LAND AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING BOARD

	Quantity Purchased (million lb.)			Average Price (d. per lb.)		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
<i>Fire-cured</i>						
Northern Division ..	24.5	25.5	13.7	11.64	7.39	6.58
Southern Division ..	0.6	0.9	2.6	9.18	8.07	7.49
<i>Air-cured</i>						
Central Division ..	1.1	1.5	3.4	13.05	14.04	13.68
Northern Division ..	Nil	0.5	0.6	—	9.95	8.29

### *Estate Tobacco*

Estate production of fire-cured and air-cured tobacco was mainly carried out by African tenant farmers. There was a reduction of 29 per cent. in the acreage under fire-cured tobacco but production at 5.4 million lb. did not reflect a proportionate decrease on the 1959 figure of 6.6 million lb. The average price of 15.27d per lb. obtained on the auction floor was slightly better than that of 14.38d per lb. paid in 1959. Production of the sun/air-cured crop fell slightly and the average price of 17.56d per lb. was well below the 1959 price of 21.58d per lb. Interest was maintained in Burley tobacco and 2.9 million lb. was produced at an average price of 32.72d per lb., a substantial increase over the 1959 price.

Flue-cured tobacco growers again enjoyed a good season and some very good tobacco was auctioned. Production rose to 2.9 million lb. and the increase in average price to 32.98d per lb. coupled with the record yield of 886 lb. sold weight per acre resulted in an increase in the average gross return of £45 per acre, thus making a total of £121 per acre as compared with £76 per acre in 1959.

### *Turkish Tobacco*

In the Northern Province the number of Turkish tobacco growers increased from 333 in 1959 to 490 in 1960 and the acreage rose from 41 to 64 acres. Production increased from some 16,885 lb. to 28,873 lb. and the average price paid to producers of 31.5d per lb. compared favourably with 28.5d per lb. paid in 1959. The crop was marketed by a private company but markets were organized by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board who received 5d per lb. to cover expenses in marketing and spraying. In the Central Province a further 6,114 lb. were produced by growers in the Fort Manning and Fort Alston areas. Territorial production amounted to 34,987 lb. for which

growers received an average price of 30.26d per lb. Yields per acre averaged 370 lb. over the whole territory and gross returns averaged £5 per grower or £45 per acre.

### Cotton

The excellent crop of 1959 was exceeded in 1960. Despite difficulties of establishment early in the season the crop came away well and the incidence of pests and diseases was slight. In the main producing area of the Lower River yields of seed cotton averaged 556 lb. per acre and some growers were known to have harvested over 1,000 lb. per acre. In the Central Province production rose by 245 per cent. over 1959 but in the Northern Province the winter crop was extremely poor due largely to a severe rat infestation. The crop was again purchased by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board and prices remained at 6d per lb. for Grade I and 2d per lb. for Grade II seed cotton.

#### COTTON PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE 1958-1960

			Acreage			Seed Cotton (short tons)			Bales of lint equiv. 400 lb. Total
			A.T.L.	Estates	Total	A.T.L.	Estates	Total	Total
1958 ..	..	32,112	2,620	34,732	5,513	608	6,121	9,317	
1959 ..	..	33,869	2,296	36,165	10,029	731	10,760	15,649	
1960 ..	..	51,236	2,857	54,093	12,515	1,051	13,566	20,354	

Seed of the bacterial blight resistant variety, Albar 637, was distributed to certain areas and a total of 1,650 tons of seed cotton of this variety was obtained. It was thus possible to distribute this seed for the 1960/61 season in most of the cotton growing areas instead of the old C.L.B. variety which should be completely replaced in 1961/62.

The Cotton Pest Research Scheme continued to work on investigations on cotton pests and extensive insecticidal trials were carried out in addition to continued study of the bionomics of the two major pests, Stainer and Red Bollworm.

### Tea

The succession of abnormally dry years continued and caused concern; not so much for yield as for ground water reserves for there was ample evidence that the water reserves at depth were not replenished to any significant extent during the year. As a consequence young tea bushes exhibited extreme drought symptoms and many had to be replaced. The acreage under tea increased from 28,078 acres to 28,728 acres in 1960. A record crop of made tea was exported during 1960 amounting to 24,731,229 lb. due largely to young tea coming into bearing. Exports for the tea year ending 31st March, 1960, amounted to 23.6 million lb. compared with 24.3 million lb. in 1959. Tea prices on the London auction floors rose to an average of just under 40d per lb. compared with 35.38d during 1959.



Research work, now the responsibility of the industry, continued throughout the year with routine agronomic studies. The initial steps were taken with a view to investigating soil erosion problems. The land planning service was in great demand by tea growers and one Agricultural Officer was made available to undertake this work.

### Coffee

The *Arabica* coffee industry continued to expand in suitable trust land areas of the Northern Province and there was a general improvement in the standard of husbandry. The number of growers increased from 2,476 in 1959 to 2,842 in 1960 and the acreage under coffee rose from 835 acres to 1,134 acres, following the sale of 135,000 seedlings. The crop of 119 tons (96 tons in 1959) of parchment coffee was purchased by the coffee co-operative societies but due to falling world markets interim prices were reduced by 2d per lb. and the coffee was bought in four grades ranging from 1s-4d per lb. for Grade I parchment to 4d per lb. for *mbuni*.

It is estimated that estates, mainly in the Southern Province, produced 60 tons of parchment coffee, much of which found a local market. No further progress was made towards the setting up of a central processing and grading plant although one private company erected a curing works capable of dealing with 100 tons of coffee.

Research into *fusarium* dieback, financed by a grant from the C.D. and W. funds, suggested that the disease could be checked by appropriate cultural and sanitary methods. Leaf rust did not spread from the Northern Province where it was prevalent in certain areas. White stem borer was not severe and was controlled by applications of dieldrin.

### Tung

The tung oil crop amounted to 1,063 long tons compared with 1,341 tons in 1959. Prices remained fairly steady at between £110 and £120 per ton f.o.b. Beira but were not sufficiently high to revive much interest in this crop. Little new plantings occurred and the total area under the crop remained approximately the same at 14,000 acres of bearing and 1,800 acres of immature tung.

### Other Crops

The season was favourable for the production of pulse crops and a particularly good harvest of Canadian Wonder beans was obtained from the Cholo area. White haricot beans yielded reasonably well throughout the territory and good crops of pigeon pea and cow pea were harvested. Accurate statistics are not available but a total of 6,320 tons of pulses was known to have been purchased by traders compared with 3,881 tons in 1959.

Large acreages of both sweet potatoes and cassava were planted in many areas of the territory and there were adequate surpluses. The poor standard of preparation of dried cassava in the Southern Province caused certain export difficulties. The Irish potato crop suffered considerably from Late Blight and the poor yields reduced estimated sales to some 800 tons, as against 1,166 tons in 1959. Varieties of blight-resistant potatoes were again tested in various areas with promising results.

Production of vegetables in the Blantyre/Limbe area continued to expand with the growing appreciation of the economic possibilities, and the continuation of bulk purchases of fresh seed for re-sale in small packets proved a very useful service to growers. Advice from the extension service was provided to the fruit and vegetable growers of the Mwera Hill Producers' Co-operative, who continued to supply a large proportion of Lilongwe township's requirements.

Banana production in Cholo continued to expand and between roughly 350 and 400 tons were marketed each month. Production was rapidly overtaking demand but growers failed to co-operate in agreeing on an orderly marketing system which would allow entry into the Southern Rhodesia market.

Pineapple production, also in Cholo, would probably have increased but for lack of rainfall; interest increased and efforts were made to bulk up and distribute planting material of the Smooth Cayenne variety.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Production

Crop	SHORT TONS					VALUE TO GROWER (× £1,000)				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
TRUST LAND										
Tobacco ..	11,230	11,109	13,229	14,243	10,146	863	1,100	1,283	930	671
Groundnuts ..	9,772	13,872	12,785	12,816	20,698	326	462	426	427	855
Maize ..	32,121	5,424	12,822	12,015	16,613	268	30	107	100	112
Coffee ..	21	40	52	96	119	4	8	8	19	crop not sold
Paddy ..	4,173	3,561	4,568	6,709	7,080	64	59	76	112	118
Cotton ..	3,233	4,288	5,513	10,029	12,515	106	181	243	466	644
TOTAL TRUST LAND* ..	60,550	38,294	48,969	55,908	67,171	1,631	1,840	2,143	2,054	2,400
ESTATE										
Tobacco ..	6,338	6,017	6,319	7,551	7,218	1,053	1,247	945	1,228	1,377
Tea ..	10,327	9,334	10,700	11,324	12,366	3,228	2,904	3,452	3,387	4,096
Tung Oil ..	971	1,361	878	1,502	1,191	139	122	56	154	122
Cotton ..	202	346	608	731	1,051	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ..	—	—	—	25	60	—	—	—	8	18
TOTAL ESTATES* ..	17,838	17,058	18,505	21,133	21,886	4,420	4,273	4,453	4,777	5,613

\*NOTE 1. Figures for trust land and estate crops are not strictly comparable. The former figure is that paid to growers while the latter is the value of the crop on the world market (from which overheads must be deducted).  
2. Figures show the main, but not all, the crops produced. The value of the estate cotton crop is not known.

*Extension Services*

The extension service of the Department of Agriculture is charged with the implementation of the policy formulated at the beginning of the season and published as the Crop Production Programme. Strenuous efforts made to regain the ground lost during the political disturbances in 1959 were largely frustrated by a widespread unwillingness to accept advice. The main effort of the extension service was again concentrated in areas or on specific projects which appeared to offer some response and special attention was given to the Master Farmers and Smallholder Schemes, land reorganization and the coffee and Turkish tobacco industries.

In spite of political intimidation the number of established Master Farmers who continued to farm to the required standard increased from 617 in 1959 to 730 in 1960. The total number still enjoying the bonus amounted to 550 of which 15 were first class Master Farmers. The total bonus paid in 1960 was £6,535 in respect of 6,290 acres from which production was plainly demonstrated to be far greater than that from land cultivated by ordinary villagers. A survey was again carried out on 50 Master Farmers who were mainly tobacco growers and results showed that the average gross income, from the arable acreage only, amounted to £12-12s per acre compared with an estimated £5 per acre for the rest of the community. A further 98 maps of Master Farmers' holdings were prepared and used in connection with farm planning and these were followed up by practical assistance towards implementation of the plans.

The smallholders scheme completed its first full year of operation. Results were disappointing in that only 17 enrolled and continued to farm to the standard qualifying for a bonus.

Village land improvement schemes and land reorganization schemes were affected by political influences and nine of the small village schemes failed. The remaining 25 small schemes survived but no further progress was made. The large scale reorganization scheme at Dedza in the Central Province was also rejected by the people and the only successful scheme was that at Lunzu/Lirangwe in the Southern Province where enthusiasm remained generally high. A portion of the C.D. and W. funds received during the year was allocated to this scheme and work included the construction of three dams of a combined capacity of over 70 million gallons of water, six miles of roads, two miles of waterways and the protection of 910 acres of land by broad-based terraces. 249 new holdings covering 742 acres were reallocated making a total of 1,008 holdings reorganized to date. Four 60-acre paddocks were fenced in an attempt to persuade cattle owners to graze rotationally but as grazing became scarce due to drought and fire damage the wire was broken down and the whole area over-grazed.

Resettlement on prepared holdings continued in the Magomero, Mlanje, Bwanje Valley and Kasungu areas and by the end of the year a total of 650 African farmers had taken up plots. At Magomero over 500



acres of land were fenced and the introduction of rotational grazing was successful until fire destroyed the grass late in the season.

Assistance was given to farmers by the continued availability of long and short term loans and by the payment of subsidies on a variety of items including dams, boreholes, soil conservation, fencing, tobacco curing barns, grading sheds, the planting of eelworm resistant grass and livestock improvement. In addition subsidies for African farmers were paid on farm carts, sulphate of ammonia, fencing wire and pisé moulds used in the construction of tobacco barns. The African Loans Board approved 214 agricultural loans totalling £12,000 compared with 208 loans valued at £11,850 in 1959, whilst the Land and Agricultural Loans Board, which was reconstituted as the Farmers' Loans and Subsidies Board in April, 1960, granted 21 loans totalling £35,669 as against 19 loans totalling £30,235 in 1959.

The Agricultural Public Relations section which was formed in 1959 produced two radio programmes a week directed at African farmers and supplied the material for other broadcasts and news sheets. Leaflets were designed and distributed depicting the principal practices in the culture of various crops and in addition publicity material in the form of photographs, posters, booklets and illustrated press releases were issued. A booklet entitled *The Extension Approach* was published and issued to all senior departmental staff and a short course on extension methods was given to selected officers.

In addition to the training programme for new entrants to the Department, courses were held to improve the efficiency of the departmental staff throughout the territory and a total of 925 villagers received training in various practical aspects of farming. Two experienced Agricultural Instructors returned from the one year course at the Surrey Farm Institute and were replaced by two others in September, 1960. Three Laboratory Assistants started training at the Norwood Technical College, London, two of whom accompanied a Soil Chemist on a three months' study tour of the United States of America.

### *Irrigation and Reclamation*

Study began on the report on the reclamation of part of the Elephant Marsh in the Lower River, received from a Dutch firm of consultants. Irrigation trials on various crops were continued at Makanga Experiment Station near Chiromo and cocoa maintained its earlier promise. The small scheme for the spreading of flood water for rice growing on the Lake Chirwa plain was not very successful due to the lack of rainfall. However, the departmental plot in the Njala scheme gave good results and over one ton of paddy per acre was harvested. Plans were drawn up and C.D. and W. funds were made available for the improvement and extension of the Mlolo irrigation scheme, but the people refused to co-operate. In the Central Province a survey was carried out in the Lake-shore area at the mouth of the Lifidzi River for a flood water control scheme similar to that at Njala.

*Research*

Research was continued during the year both at the main research stations and by the use of numerous outstation experiments. A detailed account of the experimental programme and achievements cannot be given here but a few of the main lines of work are mentioned. Maize breeding work, directed towards the production of high yielding types with good storage qualities, made further progress, and multiplication of the best varieties was continued. A hybrid variety, *Mthenga*, gave outstanding yields and small samples were widely distributed. Other varieties were subjected to further tests on a wide variety of soils. Progress was made in finding out how much fertilizer should be applied to maize in the different agro-ecological zones of the country.

The Late Blight disease of potatoes was recorded in the country for the first time in 1959 and preliminary tests were carried out on resistant varieties. Groundnut variety trials continued and confirmed the yielding quality of Mwitunde; two other varieties, Mani Pintar and Dixie Runner, showed good promise in some areas. The new Albar variety of cotton continued to yield well and was distributed throughout the country. Coffee was grown more extensively and small variety trials were established in all potential coffee growing areas. Experiments showed the importance of mulching and correct cultural practices.

The Tea Experiment Stations, now under the control of the Nyasaland Tea Association, continued the experimental programme. Work on irrigation was carried out to determine the water requirements of various crops. This work was done on perennial crops such as tea and coffee and on a range of annual crops including maize, cotton, sugar cane and cocoa, in the Lower Shire Valley.

Considerable progress was made in the soil survey of the country and a preliminary soil map was published. More detailed examinations of the soil of each district were continued with a view to establishing agro-ecological zones in the whole of the country.

## VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*Livestock Census*

The dominant factors influencing livestock increase during the year were political attitudes rather than climatic conditions, which were for the most part neither better nor worse than in previous years. The drier weather put a strain on the water supplies but the effects were localized and in general little more than inconvenience resulted. However, the large scale failure to dip, which was practically confined to Lilongwe District, had a profound effect. This is the largest cattle owning district in the country and it is situated in the middle of an endemic East Coast fever area. By patient and continuous effort over a large number of years the position had been reached where the disease



had been reduced to a level where it had little effect on livestock productivity. This position was, however, lost during the year for tick populations rose, and for the first time for seven years there was no annual increase of 3 per cent. in the cattle population. Increases continued in other areas but were offset by losses in Lilongwe District. It became evident that unless there was a rapid change of attitude the work of many years would be completely nullified, and it would take as many years to restore the previous favourable and profitable annual increases.

### *Control of Disease*

The tick-borne diseases remained the most economically important group of diseases, with East Coast fever heading the list as the greatest killer. There was a rise in the reported incidence of tick-borne disease, partly as a result of better reporting from the Northern Province but partly due to a political boycott of many of the larger dip tanks in the Central Province. The Southern Province was free from East Coast fever for the whole year.

Rabies presented an increasingly important problem, made more difficult of solution by the finding of a reservoir of the disease in wild life, particularly jackals.

The territory was free from foot-and-mouth disease throughout the year. Quarantine restrictions on the 1959 affected area of Karonga were removed in March, 1960. A patrol of cattle guards on the Songwe River was maintained throughout the year to prevent movement of cattle, and re-introduction of the disease, from Tanganyika.

Much time and effort was devoted to the control of rabies but the efforts were handicapped by political opposition. Early in the year, vaccination of licensed dogs was made free, this later being extended to cover all dogs. The whole territory was gazetted as a compulsory vaccination area. During the year, 120 cases were confirmed as compared with 38 in 1959, following the successful campaign of 1958. Over 100 other suspect cases were reported. There were at least three human deaths from rabies and another person was killed by a rabid hyena. 19 of the confirmed cases occurred in wild animals, 17 of these being jackals. In an effort to combat this, a bounty of 10s per jackal killed was offered. Despite political opposition to vaccination and destruction, 12,000 dogs were vaccinated and 4,000 destroyed.

Tick-borne disease increased during the year, the total number of confirmed cases being almost double the 1959 figure. This increase is mainly the result of absenteeism at dip tanks in Lilongwe and Dowa Districts during a large part of the year, absenteeism in some cases reaching 100 per cent. In the Northern Province, the increased number of dip tanks brought into use resulted in more accurate disease reporting and in this area the apparent increase in tick-borne disease was not a true increase. All dip tanks under construction at the end of 1959 were completed, 115 being in use during the year.

Owing to staff shortages, it was necessary to withdraw the officer in charge of trypanosomiasis control from his station on the Lower River, to take charge of the laboratory. Despite this, there were no cases of trypanosomiasis in the remedial area, a high tribute to the effectiveness of his work. In a similar small area close to the treated area, staff were withdrawn owing to the unwillingness of the Native Authority to co-operate. Prior to withdrawal of staff, 39 cases had occurred in this area.

For the second year in succession there were no cases of trypanosomiasis confirmed in the Central Province, the main disease areas remaining the Karonga Lake-shore and the less co-operative areas of the Lower River. Sporadic cases occurred in Mzimba, Fort Johnston, Zomba and Blantyre. Over 1,000 animals were treated.

The bacterial diseases were of less importance than the protozoal diseases among farm stock, but the clostridial group of diseases was kept under control only by a regular programme of vaccination. Over 14,000 blackquarter vaccinations were carried out. The disease appeared in the Southern Province for the first time. Tuberculosis was rare in the Southern and Central Provinces but was of importance to the Northern Province in that the high rate of infection there reduced the trade in slaughter cattle to Blantyre to negligible proportions. Regular testing in the Northern Province will in time produce a clearer picture of the infected areas.

A severe outbreak of swine fever decimated the pig herds of the Lower River and surrounding hill area. The disease spread rapidly, aided by the distribution of meat from diseased pigs carried for sale into clean areas. The topography of the country rendered quarantine methods of control impractical and no vaccine was available for protection against this disease.

The laboratory continued to be handicapped by staff shortages and after the resignation of the Veterinary Research Officer a Veterinary Officer from the field staff was seconded to maintain routine services. The manufacture and issue of vaccines and the diagnostic service continued uninterrupted but the contagious abortion survey had to be dropped.

With increasing numbers of more valuable farm stock, more time was of necessity spent on treatment of individual animals, a service much appreciated and of considerable economic value.

### *Poultry*

Apart from some minor additions (two deep litter houses, new offices and garage and workshops), the physical size of the poultry unit was not increased, but, unhampered by the staff shortages created in 1959 by emergency duties, sales of poultry rose from 26,000 birds in 1959 to 40,000 in 1960. Forty hatches were completed, the incubators running continuously for a period of 45 weeks. Hatchability remained high at 89.36 per cent. of fertile eggs hatched.



By a combination of management and newer drugs, Nicrazin being the most successful, coccidiosis was reduced to a minor nuisance rather than a major problem as in the past. Chilling and septic yolks caused the greatest mortality in the age group 0–3½ weeks. These were largely overcome by alterations to the ventilation in the brooder house and by the addition of an antibiotic supplement, Terramycin, to the ration.

Extension work by the second poultry officer began to produce a picture of the problems of poultry-keeping in the field, many of which might be overcome more by managerial than other methods.

### *Livestock Improvement Centres*

At the Southern Province centre at Mikolongwe, development continued on the lines of the farm plan, work being concentrated mainly on clearing, pasture development and fencing. The Friesian herd reached an average milk yield of over 12,000 lb., the lowest yield being 10,500 lb., any cow giving under 1,000 gallons being regarded as a cull. This was achieved on a production ration costing 2.2d per lb. plus a starch supplement costing 1.5d per lb., the cost per gallon of supplementary concentrates being 10d.

The Angoni cattle were developed as dual purpose animals and the Nyasa as beef cattle. The peak milk yield from an Angoni cow was 3,400 lb. in 281 days. A trial consignment of six grass-fed Nyasa steers sent from Chitedze to the Cold Storage Commission realized an average price of over £36, one animal grading Super, four Choice and one Prime. Disease incidence among cattle on the Centres was negligible. Considerable progress was made in controlling clostridial diseases among sheep.

### *Training Centres and Education*

Twenty-three trainees passed through the Centres and were absorbed into the field staff.

One scholarship student completed his training at Shuttleworth Agricultural College and returned to the territory, rejoining the Department as an Assistant Livestock Officer.

A Seychellois officer spent the year at Mikolongwe undergoing training in animal husbandry.

### *Animal Industry*

Slaughtering started at the new Cold Storage Commission's £180,000 factory at Blantyre in early January, although the plant did not reach full operation until March, when the other abattoirs at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe and Cholo closed down by arrangement. The effect on the livestock industry was immediate; not only did it become possible to sell an animal at a price known well in advance and assessed by its weight and grade, a great encouragement to the good producer, but the undertaking that the Cold Storage Commission would act as residual buyer guaranteed a sale.

There were of course difficulties in starting such a revolutionary system which amounted, in fact, to the superimposing of highly mechanized and modern processing methods onto a retailing system which was almost mediaeval in its operations. The Cold Storage Commission by processing an animal in order to utilize all its tissues aimed at giving the producer a fair and encouraging price while keeping the price of meat within limits that the consumer would accept and welcome. Thus the latter would create a demand which would reflect to the financial advantage of the former. Being a quasi-Government body the profit margins were kept down to the minimum necessary to ensure continuity of operations.

In the short term, the Cold Storage Commission accumulated a lot of cattle in the lower grades by reason of its operations as residual buyer. These cattle were either grazed at the holding ground at Mpemba or slaughtered and railed for sale in Salisbury. It was always visualized that the shortfall in higher grade animals would be supplied from Southern Rhodesia and some 73,000 lb. of beef were so imported. However this shortfall was being reduced and it was also found possible to produce supergrade carcasses from indigenous animals held on the Department's Livestock Improvement Centres. It was hoped to issue, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, feeder cattle to African farmers. The profitability of the operation was illustrated by the fact that five farmers who fed stock during the year made a 100 per cent. profit on their initial costs.

In all, the Cold Storage Commission slaughtered 5,658 cattle of which 703 were imported from the North Eastern Districts of Northern Rhodesia. None were received from Portuguese East Africa during the year but over 3,000 were imported from the Central Province into the Southern Province. Unfortunately imports from the Northern Province fell away because of the high rate of tuberculosis condemnations. Over the whole country, since the Cold Storage Commission only slaughtered cattle brought to the factory, 29,000 cattle were slaughtered in 1960 in comparison with 26,000 in 1959.

The Cold Storage Commission continued to operate as sole buyer and seller of hides on a non-profit making basis, and the effect of stable prices had an effect on production. Unfortunately the fluctuations of the world hide trade enforced price reductions during the year. Hide purchases increased from 17,500 in 1959 to 27,000 in 1960 and the purchase of skins from 26,500 to 36,500 in 1960. The encouragement of the drying of hides in isolated areas necessitated the enlarging of many hides sheds and the building of others.

The Mpemba Holding Ground and Quarantine Station operated at full stretch throughout the year, its operations being made increasingly difficult by the duality of function it had to perform. It was primarily a quarantine station and certain portions had to be completely isolated and controlled while the outlying parts had to operate as a holding



ground. The day-to-day control of the station was in the hands of a Senior Veterinary Assistant under the supervision of the Assistant Livestock Officer i/c marketing, who had to deal with many crises during the year. In all, 53 cattle passed through the enclosed quarantine section of the station and 1,244 slaughter stock were held there for varying periods.

## F O R E S T R Y

The main features of the Protectorate's Forest Policy include permanent reservation by Government of an adequate area of forest as the country's Forest Estate; the management of forests on the basis of a sustained yield, and the improvement of forests, which includes the planting of a sufficient acreage of both indigenous and exotic species to enable the country to become self-supporting in timber.

The Department comprises two Divisions, each under a Conservator of Forests. The Afforestation Division is concerned with all softwood afforestation work in ten main centres in the country. The Extension Division is responsible for all State Forests not under softwood planting development, the secondary Forest Estate, the development of hardwood plantings, forestry on African trust land and general advisory work. The four specialist branches, which are independent of the Divisions, are Silvicultural Research, Management and Survey, Utilization and Training.

The Headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Deputy Chief Conservator, the Conservators in charge of the two Divisions, an Executive Officer, Accountants and ancillary staff. During the year the Department's establishment consisted of 61 senior officers, 401 other officers and 176 other staff. In July a new departmental accounting system was introduced and the Department is now self-accounting.

Enforcement of the Forest Rules on African trust land areas was made difficult owing to non-co-operation resulting from local political agitation, and there was a decrease in revenue collected. No serious cases of infringement of the Forest Rules occurred, though minor infringements were so numerous as to become an administrative nuisance. A number of cases of stealing of forest produce and cultivation in Forest Reserves was dealt with by the District Administration.

No new Forest Reserves were gazetted during the year. Boundary descriptions and maps were, however, prepared for a number of new proposals, which included the Sankulani, Sambanyenje, Mwamphanzi, Namatunu and Chirobwe Forests. Demarcation began of the boundaries of the new Michiru Forest Reserve at Blantyre. Revised boundary descriptions were prepared for the Cholo Mountain and Dzalanyama Forests.

Progress continued in all Local Authority Forests, and a total of 202 acres of plantations was established in 1960, of which 148 acres were established in the Lilongwe District. Considerable local interest and enthusiasm was shown in the successful establishment and management of *Eucalyptus* plantations in the Lisau Local Authority Forest in Blantyre District, where the first felling of three-year-old poles was made in August.

At Amalika in the Cholo District, a very good beginning was made in the establishment of 1,000 acres of *Eucalyptus* plantations for local supply purposes. In spite of an unusually dry planting season early in the year, an area of 510 acres was planted, and establishment and growth was very satisfactory. A number of species trials was included in the plantings, with the object of ascertaining the growth rates and yields from species other than *Eucalyptus saligna* in the higher rainfall area of Cholo District.

A number of small African Development and Welfare Fund schemes involving the raising of trees for planting on African trust land was consolidated into a general scheme entitled "Nurseries for tree planting on African trust land." This scheme is designed to encourage the planting of trees by private individuals and also by schools as part of the normal teaching.

Towards the end of 1960, the Mingoli Estate near Zomba was purchased with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. This estate is situated in an area of relatively low rainfall, and it will be managed as an experimental forest with the object of research into the silviculture, management, and use of indigenous woodland.

Within State Forests emphasis was given to increased research, particularly in connection with species suitable for planting on African trust land, the management of exotic hardwood plantations, and the intensive management of indigenous woodland. A total of 150 acres of trial plantations was established under a wide variety of conditions and using different techniques, with very encouraging results. Increased attention was also given to the problems of fire control and also to the use of fire as a means of securing regeneration of indigenous woodland species.

The dissemination of information and advice on forestry in villages and schools continued, though unfortunately the activities of the Division of Extension had to be curtailed as a result of political agitation in some areas.

Planting carried out during the year by the Division of Afforestation totalled 3,289 acres, of which 2,015 acres consisted of new plantations, 856 acres of failed areas replanted, 63 acres of burnt areas replanted, 40 acres of felled areas replanted and 315 acres of beating up on last year's plantings which were not fully stocked. The total acreage



under plantations at the end of the year was 25,958 acres made up of 21,011 acres of softwood plantations, 1,978 acres of hardwood plantations, and 2,969 acres of experimental plantations.

Preparatory work was undertaken for the further afforestation of some 2,300 acres in 1961. In 1960 all new planting stock was raised in polythene tubes and the advantages of this method were amply demonstrated during an abnormally dry year by the greatly decreased mortality of the young plants in the field.

Tending operations such as cleaning and pruning were carried out on an increased scale, and the area of plantations which was thinned reflects the rapidly increasing areas established since 1948 which are now reaching the production stage. The fact that these essential silvicultural operations are nowhere seriously in arrear can be considered very satisfactory when the large area of plantations is taken into account.

The dry season of 1960 was again exceptionally hazardous as regards fires owing to the early ending of the rains in March and to very high temperatures and strong winds in October and November. A total of 148 outbreaks of fire was fought by the staff of the Department, of which 135 were in the Southern Province, 11 in the Central Province and 2 on the Vipya. These fires resulted in the destruction of 566 acres of plantations, of which 384 acres of one- to two-year-old trees were lost in an accidental fire on Zomba Plateau.

The Department's sawmill at Blantyre continued to operate on a restricted basis, with the exception of the preservation plant which maintained its level of production. The demand for pressure-treated transmission poles, cross-arms, fencing and bridging timbers rose sharply during the second half of the year.

The total outturn of sawlogs from plantations during the year was 147,000 cubic feet of softwoods and 32,562 cubic feet of hardwoods consisting mainly of *Eucalyptus* species. In addition, considerable quantities of poles and firewood were produced.

The bulk of the softwood log outturn was sold to five private sawmillers, of which four are in the Southern and one in the Central Province. Small quantities of sawn timber were also produced by the Department, both at Dedza and on the Vipya, where private enterprise is not yet in a position to mill all the material available. A shed for a small Departmental sawmill was built at Chikangawa on the Vipya, and some of the machinery for this mill had arrived by the end of the year.

Considerable progress was made in organizing the collection, storage, issue and sale of tree seed.

The 1960 Capital Works programme included the construction of 128 buildings, all within Forest Reserves, consisting of offices, and

senior and junior staff houses. 46.5 miles of road and 2 fire towers were completed, and 8.5 miles of telephone line were installed.

The Working Plan for Chikangawa Forest was revised and plans for Chambe Forest and the eight Local Authority Forests in Lilongwe District were completed. Data was also collected for the revision of the Mtangatanga and Ndirande Working Plans, and a plan for Luwawa Forest was under preparation.

The emphasis during the year was again placed on surveys and mensuration. Stock maps for five softwood forests were completed and maps for six are in course of preparation. Four "Approved Techniques" were drawn up and printed, concerning Survey, Mensuration, and the Compartmentation of Plantations. The data from which the Volume Table for *Pinus patula* was produced in 1959 is now being analysed at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

A number of new species trials was established and various other silvicultural problems investigated. These included work on the improvement of indigenous woodland, establishment of plots of *Pinus patula* from selected seed obtained from New Zealand, and the establishment of permanent sample plots of *Gmelina arborea* and *Eucalyptus microcorys*, both species of considerable economic importance. By December a total of 272 existing experiments had been classified.

At the Silvicultural Research Station, considerable progress was made in reorganizing the herbarium, following the recruitment of a trained herbarium assistant. Numerous additions were made to the library which was classified and card-indexed according to the Oxford Decimal System.

The posting of an Assistant Instructor to the Forest School made possible the introduction of "double streaming" of courses. The second two-year course began on 1st March, and at the end of the year seven second-year and six first-year students were in residence. The improved staff position also allowed further expansion of the syllabus.

An important step forward in forestry education in Nyasaland was taken in September, when two Assistant Foresters who had both been trained at the Forest School went to England for a two-year course of advanced training at the Forestry Commission's School in the Forest of Dean.

Regular courses for the advanced training of Forest Guards were started at all Forest Stations in an attempt to increase the efficiency of their junior officers.

The demand for preserved timber, principally transmission poles, increased steadily during the latter half of the year and a marked awareness of the value of preserved wooden fencing was reflected in the steady sale of fencing materials, both hardwood and softwood.



The following timber was pressure-treated:

			1960	1959
Sawn timber	(cubic feet)	..	4,076	3,180
Bridge timber	„	..	3,248	2,405
Transmission poles	„	..	26,081	19,570
Fencing posts	„	..	8,467	22,213
TOTAL ..			<u>41,872</u>	<u>47,368</u>

The following figures show the approximate outturn of various classes of forest produce sold during the year:

Class of Produce	Forest Reserve		African Trust Land	
	1960 Cu. ft.	1959 Cu. ft.	1960 Cu. ft.	1959 Cu. ft.
Softwood timber .. ..	150,862	78,678	—	—
Hardwood timber .. ..	58,617	63,919	127,851	148,140
Round wood .. ..	76,557	58,239	108,798	101,217
Firewood .. ..	831,146	773,806	992,537	1,152,798
TOTAL .. ..	1,117,182	974,642	1,229,186	1,402,155

During the year, revenue from the sale of forest produce from State Forests was £17,897 and from African trust land £13,431, compared with £14,602 and £15,861 in 1959.

## FISHERIES

Non-African landings totalled 3,391 short tons from the south-east arm against 3,953 from that water in 1959 and there were no landings from the south-west arm, which produced 145 short tons in 1959. The decrease in the south-west arm resulted from the untimely death of one operator and the cessation of activities by others, who, in the absence of road communications, were finding it uneconomic to operate there. The fall in the south-east arm was mainly a result of poor fishing and in part due to an extension of the close season on ring netting. This last was imposed in protection of the *Tilapia* stocks, which seemed in danger of depletion.

The change from subsistence to full time fishing on something approaching a true commercial basis, continued to take place in the African industry, stimulated by loans from the African Loans Board and by a policy of large scale purchasing of fish by the non-African firms. Loans amounted to £3,500 by the end of the year and one non-African firm purchased no less than 450 short tons of fish from African sources. The combination undoubtedly led to a considerable overall rise in African catches, largely at the expense of species other than *Tilapia*, though actual figures cannot be estimated with any accuracy.

Courses for Africans in fishing techniques and the elements of management were conducted throughout the year and the boat building unit sponsored by the Department at Fort Johnston continued to do good business.

Export of fish under licence was maintained during the year. The number of licences continued to be restricted, but not the quantities exported by individual licensees. A total of 314 short tons of fresh, 236 of dried and 170 of salted fish was exported, corresponding to a landed weight of about 1,365 short tons. During the year the Cold Storage Commission plant in Blantyre came into operation and provided facilities for fresh fish storage. This was of great assistance both to the internal and external fresh fish trade.

The Fishery Research unit, with the Senior Fishery Research Officer absent on leave for most of the year, was largely concerned with the collection of further data designed to verify earlier conclusions on population dynamics of *Labeo mesops* and *Engraulicypris*. A start was also made on the problem of age determination of *Tilapia* species. Some preliminary trials of fish marking were also carried out and the Departmental officers at Nkata Bay and Fort Johnston made further progress in improvements of gill net techniques.

The fish farming unit in the Northern Province continued on a care and maintenance basis but a few small ponds were constructed by private individuals and stocked from the Government ponds. The new unit at Domasi, on the other hand, made excellent progress and was on an operative basis by the end of the year, with one 2 acre pond, one  $\frac{3}{11}$  acre pond, six  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre ponds, four  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre ponds and eight  $\frac{1}{16}$  acre ponds completed and filled. Actual experimental work was started in the closing months.

#### MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By virtue of the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1956, the entire property in minerals in African trust land, save for land which has been alienated by the Crown and land in respect of which prospecting and mining rights subsist, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of the African inhabitants of the Protectorate. The Governor may, subject to existing Protectorate legislation, make grants to search for and work minerals, but in so doing shall have regard to general African interests and, before making any grant for the working of minerals, shall consult the Native Authority of the area concerned.

The British South Africa Company holds mineral rights over certain areas of the Protectorate, covering the Karonga District and part of the Rumpi District in the Northern Province and the Kasungu, Kota Kota, Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Dedza Districts and part of the Dowa District in the Central Province.



The Commissioner of Mines may, under the Mining Ordinance, issue prospecting rights and may register claims, while the Governor may grant exclusive prospecting licences and mining leases. Prospecting rights, as also exclusive prospecting licences and claims, allow the recipients to prospect and mine respectively for a period of one year, but they are capable of renewal. Mining leases, which are also capable of renewal, are available for terms between 5 and 21 years.

Royalties are payable in respect of all minerals extracted; if the minerals are on African trust land outside the British South Africa Company's areas, the royalties are payable in part to the Native Treasury concerned and in part to the Protectorate revenue in such proportions as may be determined by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; where the mineral rights are vested in the Company, 50 per cent. of the royalties are payable to the Company.

The following minerals of economic potential are known to exist in the Protectorate, although hitherto comparatively little mining activity has taken place:

Allanite, apatite, asbestos, barytes, bauxite, beryl, betafite, calcite (Iceland spar), coal, columbite, copper minerals (malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite), corundum, davidite, dolomite, fluorspar, felspar, galena, garnet, gold, graphite, gypsum, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin and other clays, kyanite, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, mica, molybdenite, monazite, nepheline, nickel-bearing pyrrhotite, platinum, pyrite, pyrochlore, rutile, silver, sillimanite, strontianite, talc, tourmaline, uraninite, vermiculite, zinc blends and zircon.

Of these, only corundum, galena, gold, kyanite, limestone and mica are known to have been worked in the past.

During the year 18 prospecting rights were issued. At the end of the year 4 exclusive prospecting licences were extant, of which 1 had been issued in 1960.

Nine mining leases were extant at the end of the year, all for stone. No new mining claims were registered. Seven export permits were issued.

No mining activity took place during 1960 apart from the quarrying of stone. Prospecting in the main was confined to diamonds, while as in 1959 there was small scale prospecting for gold.

There is at present no separate mining department. The post of Commissioner of Mines, an appointment under the Mining Ordinance, is held by the Secretary, Lands and Mines, an officer of the Secretariat.

### *Geological Survey Department*

The primary function of the Geological Survey Department and that which is fundamental to all its other activities is regional geological mapping. The present aim is the eventual publication of a geological

map of the entire Protectorate on a scale of 1:100,000 showing basic geological structure and the distribution of rock types. The units of mapping are approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$ -degree squares and an explanatory bulletin is prepared to accompany each sheet produced. The information contained in these maps and the accompanying explanation is of fundamental concern in mineral exploration and of importance in engineering projects and to agriculturalists, hydrologists, etc. This mapping programme forms the basis of the Geological Survey's work, but considerable importance attaches to the detailed assessment of mineral prospects located during the course of such mapping or otherwise brought to notice. During 1960, mineral investigation was financed largely by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Schemes thus financed were (1) Research on Carbonatites and Related Structures and (2) Mineral Investigation Section, both of which had commenced during 1958 but became more fully operative in 1959.

The establishment of the Department at the beginning of the year consisted of the Director, a Senior Geologist, 8 Geologists, 1 Works Foreman, 1 Draughtsman, 1 Departmental Assistant, 1 Clerk, 1 Senior Field Assistant, 7 Field Assistants, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 10 Drivers, 12 Chainmen and 7 Capitaos together with additional miscellaneous minor employees. During the course of the year, this establishment was increased to include a post of Chemist together with an additional post of Laboratory Assistant; a post of Executive Officer was substituted for that of Departmental Assistant and an extra post of Clerk was also approved. Throughout the year, one geologist was seconded to the Water Development Department for duties in connection with siting of boreholes and other work of a geohydrological nature. Vacancies for geologists existed throughout the year and these, together with the incidence of leave, greatly reduced the strength of the department; during one quarter of the year only two geologists were available and it was not until October that four geologists were available for departmental duties.

Fieldwork connected with the regional geological mapping programme was carried out in the Chingale and Zomba Mountain areas of Zomba District, the area around Chingale itself being mapped in greater detail than is normal as a notable series of magnetic anomalies was recorded in the area during the airborne geophysical survey carried out in 1959. The mapping of the Kirk Plateau was also finally completed. In all, about 400 square miles was mapped, there being only one geologist available for this work. No new mineral discoveries made in the course of the year's regional mapping proved to be of current economic value.

The Mineral Investigation Section's main project for the year was the evaluation of deposits of rare-earth minerals at Kangankunde Hill, Zomba District. Field investigations by diamond drilling and an extensive programme of trenching were completed, and examination of the many samples collected was well in hand by the end of the year. Chemical assays of a number of samples for total rare-earths carried



out in the laboratories of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys enabled the more promising part of the hill to be defined for systematic sampling. Experiments aimed at the development of an economic method of concentrating the rare-earth minerals in a bulk sample from this selected area were in hand by the Warren Spring Laboratory (D.S.I.R.) in the United Kingdom at the end of the year.

The Warren Spring Laboratory also began beneficiation tests on a sample of kyanite gneiss from Kapiridimba (Ncheu District). The field work connected with this investigation was completed in 1959 and the ultimate aims of the present project are the development of methods for producing concentrate containing at least 96 per cent. kyanite and for the production of a suitable, stable, non-porous refractory aggregate.

Following the completion of the field examination at Kangankunde, a short investigation of the apatite and barytes deposits of Nathace Hill, Tundulu was carried out, trenches being constructed to intersect the main zone of phosphate-bearing rock and the principal barytes vein. This investigation was still in progress at the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year, a programme of investigation of the graphite deposits in the Central Province was begun and trenching was started at a number of places decided after a regional reconnaissance had been carried out.

The programme of research on carbonatites and related subjects was continued and attention was again directed principally towards those in the Tundulu area. The geologist immediately concerned with the investigation was engaged on studies at the Research Institute of African Geology at Leeds until the middle of the year and after his return was occupied mainly with petrological work and with the compilation of a departmental Memoir giving the results of his studies.

The Inter-Territorial Geological Conference which takes place annually between the three Geological Surveys of the Federation was in 1960 held in Zomba from the 5th to 7th April, the local Survey acting as hosts. In addition to the technical sessions, where papers on subjects of common interest were read and discussed, and to field excursions, there was an administrative session and a meeting of the Geological Co-ordinating Committee.

Active prospecting by the larger mining houses continued to decline and for a short period ceased entirely when Messrs. Laporte Titanium completed their examination of rutile-ilmenite deposits in the Port Herald area. However the Anglo-American Corporation began a widespread prospecting programme later in the year and a number of other mining organizations retained their prospecting rights in various parts of the country.

Departmental publications issued during 1960 and now available from the Government Printer, Zomba, at the prices shown, were:

1. The Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Nyasaland for 1959 (Price 3s-0d).

2. Bulletin No. 11, "The Geology of the Livingstonia Coalfield" by W. G. G. Cooper and F. Habgood (Price 10s-6d).

Bulletin No. 12, "The Geology of the Lake Chilwa Area" by M. S. Garson, and Bulletin No. 13, "The Geology of the Tambani-Salambidwe Area" by W. G. G. Cooper and K. Bloomfield, together with the Records of the Geological Survey for 1959 were in the press at the end of the year.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The Cold Storage Commission works at Blantyre having been completed in December, 1959, came into full operation on 1st February, 1960. During the year the abattoir handled about 500 head of cattle per month and a considerable number of small stock. Livestock is obtained principally from European and African producers in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, but certain supplies come from the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. In consequence of the opening of the Blantyre works, supplies of beef from Southern Rhodesia were reduced. The collection and marketing of hides and skins throughout Nyasaland was re-organized by the Commission, which sells on overseas markets on behalf of local industry.

Universal Industries continued to market biscuits and sweets, and sales during the year reflected a considerable increase over those for 1959. The increase was due to the rise in demand in each territory of the Federation, but unfortunately import restrictions prevented the sale of the company's products in Mozambique. The Copperbelt Sweet Factory and Nyasaland Home Industries continued to share the local market for sweets.

Mandala Motors discontinued the assembly of trucks during the year, but assembled more than 100 units of a well-known British motor cycle for distribution in the territory.

The major construction works of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Company's quarry and factory at Changalumi were completed during the year and the company is now in a position to produce to its full designed capacity of 90,000 tons of clinker per annum. The need to bring clinker from Southern Rhodesia fell away. During the year the firm produced over 30,000 tons of cement.

The Chiperoone Blanket Factory and Kalulu Blanket and Weaving Factory continued to produce blankets, mainly for sale locally. The Kalulu factory increased its rate of production of blankets by 50 per cent. over that for 1959. Rugs were produced and the firm commenced the manufacture of towels.



The London and Blantyre Company and the Nyasaland Clothing Company, whose factories are situated at Lilongwe and Limbe respectively, continued as the leading clothing manufacturers in Nyasaland.

The Nyasaland Furnishing Company continued to manufacture all types of household furniture, but sales during the year were lower than in 1959.

Production at the Limbe factory of Lever Bros (Rhod.) (Pvt.), Ltd., during the year was roughly the same as in 1959, which, in the case of soaps, represented capacity output at the present stage of the factory's development. The demand for soaps and detergents in Nyasaland continued to rise and, to meet this high level of demand, certain products were supplied from the firm's Salisbury factory.

In the building industry the year 1960 proved to be very difficult, although substantial Government contracts were awarded. This was largely due to the state of uncertainty which prevailed and the resultant lack of private investment capital.

High quality bricks were marketed by several brickworks in the Blantyre area and crushed stone was obtained from quarries in the Blantyre, Zomba and Mlanje areas. Roofing tiles and hollow blocks were also produced in Blantyre.

During 1960 the Blantyre Netting Company installed additional machinery and production of nylon gill net sales increased by some 15 per cent. over 1959. Messrs. Central African Corporation commenced production of fishing nets at Luchenza towards the end of 1960.

The Nyasaland Nail Company commenced the production of wire nails in the second half of the year and attained an output level of 30 tons per month.

Cigarettes and pipe tobacco were produced by several manufacturers in the Blantyre/Limbe area.

Nyasaland Oil Industries expressed oil from cotton seed obtained in the Chiromo area. Prior to processing the seed, cotton lint is recovered for export, mainly to the United Kingdom. Both the oil and the residual cattle cake are used within the Federation.

During the year a factory opened in the Blantyre area for the manufacture of polishes, inks and hair dressings.

The Nyasaland Industrial Development and Loans Board, which was established by the Nyasaland Government in 1959, issued loans during the year to the value of £19,250. A total of £40,000 has now been made available for the Board if required. Apart from the encouragement of the smaller type of industry through the provision of loan finance, the Board also examines the potentialities of new industries and is available to provide information and advice to possible investors. During the year the Board's activities were somewhat restricted, however, by the adverse climate for investment.

The value of direct imports to Nyasaland during the year ended 30th June, 1960, amounted to £7,813,272.

Exports, including re-exports, to destinations outside the Federation amounted to £9,006,461 during the same period.

The value of principal agricultural exports during the calendar years 1958 and 1959 were as follows:

	1958	1959
	£	£
Tea .. .. .	2,953,232	2,875,402
Tobacco .. .. .	3,234,497	3,164,651
Groundnuts .. .. .	578,243	925,748

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

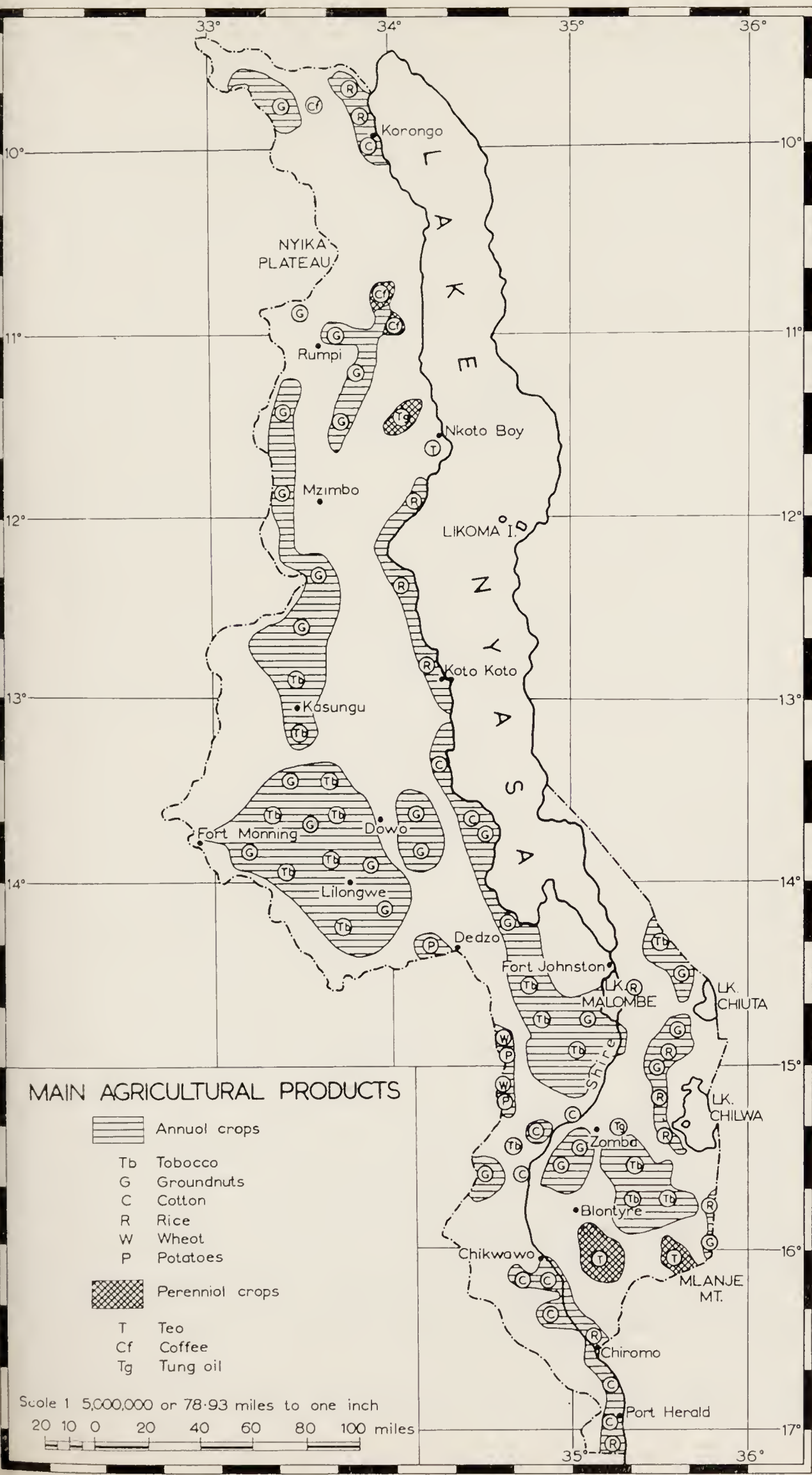
The number of registered co-operative societies at the end of 1960 was 87, the same total as in the previous year. During the year the registration of one European and two African consumer societies was cancelled, and the three new societies included two coffee producer societies and one village improvement society. The numbers, types and membership of registered societies as at 31st December, 1960, were as follows:

<i>Type of Society</i>				<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>
(i) PRIMARY SOCIETIES					
Dairy Produce .. .. .	..	..	..	46	1,327
Rice Growers .. .. .	..	..	..	13	3,391
Coffee Growers .. .. .	..	..	..	7	459
Maize Milling .. .. .	..	..	..	1	48
Traders Supply .. .. .	..	..	..	1	51
General Produce .. .. .	..	..	..	1	147
Vegetable Growers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	138
Thrift and Credit .. .. .	..	..	..	1	15
Village Improvement .. .. .	..	..	..	1	52
Consumer .. .. .	..	..	..	8	1,430
TOTAL				80	7,058
(ii) SECONDARY SOCIETIES					
				<i>Number of Unions</i>	<i>Member Societies</i>
Union for Supply and Services .. .. .	..	..	..	1	11
Union—Dairy Societies .. .. .	..	..	..	2	41
Union—Rice Societies .. .. .	..	..	..	3	15
Marketing Association .. .. .	..	..	..	1	Not known
TOTAL				7	67

### General Progress

During 1960 good progress was made by all the major co-operative societies, both financially and in the conduct of their own business affairs. The employed staff of the larger organizations who were detained in 1959 had nearly all returned to their employment by mid 1960, and





# MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

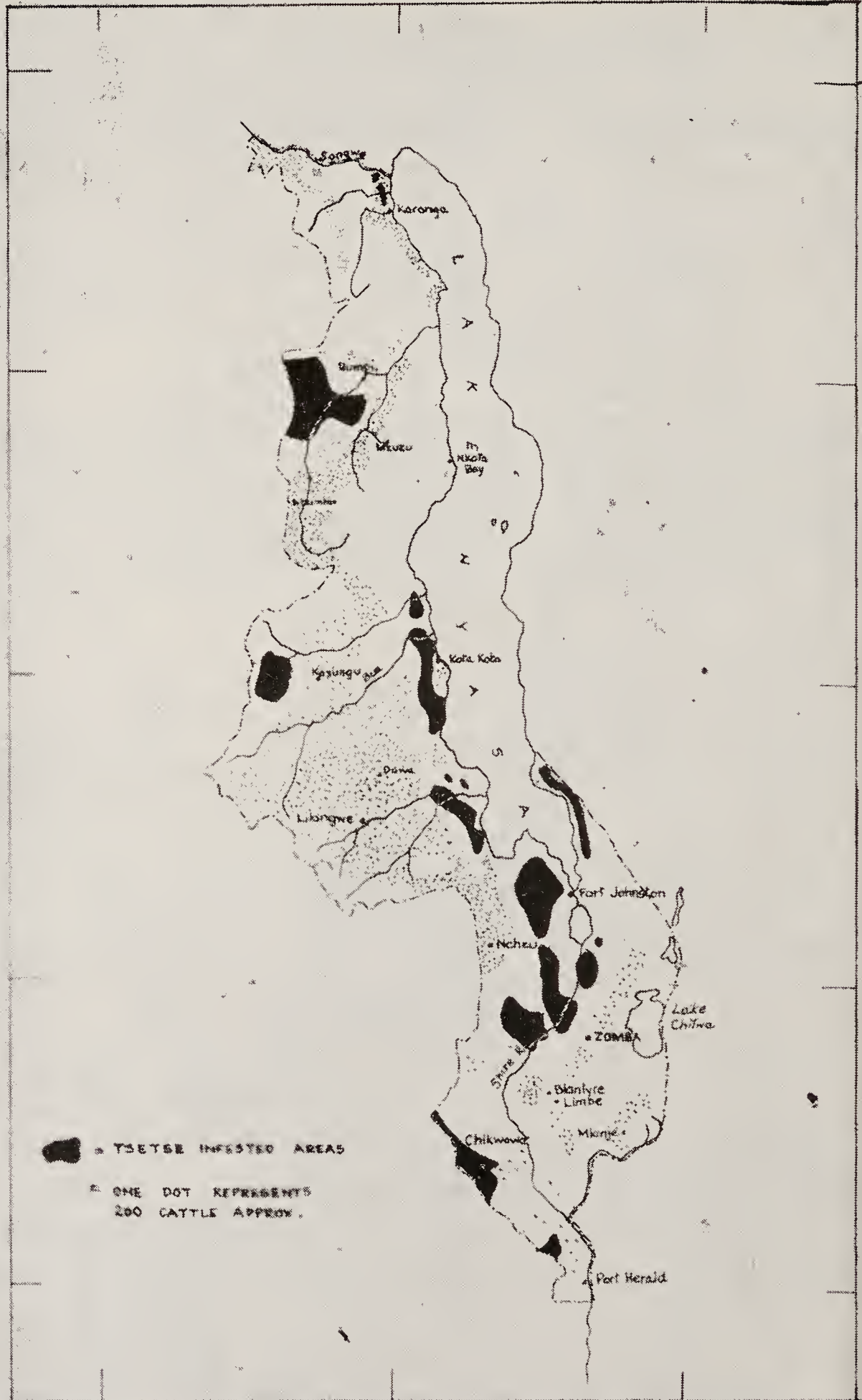
- Annual crops
- Tb Tobacco
- G Groundnuts
- C Cotton
- R Rice
- W Wheat
- P Potatoes
- Perennial crops
- T Teo
- Cf Coffee
- Tg Tung oil

Scale 1 5,000,000 or 78.93 miles to one inch

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 miles

# NYASALAND

# DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE





these organizations again became more self-supporting. Vacancies which still existed during the year, and which it was impossible to fill in any other way, were filled by officers of the Department.

### *Rice*

The 1959/60 rice season was a successful one for the co-operatives concerned. The three rice unions situated at Kaporo, Mlomba and Chiromo showed, between them, a net surplus of £12,826 on the year's work. All grower-members received a bonus of up to  $\frac{1}{3}$ d per lb., substantial sums were placed to reserve, and capital repayments were made against the A.D. and W. loans with which these unions started business.

The 1960 paddy crop was good in the Northern Province but a complete failure in the Southern Province owing to inadequate rains. Co-operatives purchased a total of 2,700 tons of paddy as against 2,600 tons in 1959. Again in 1960, as in 1959, the paddy produced an excessive amount of Grade II rice owing to the dryness of the grain, which gave disproportionate "break-up" on milling. This seriously affects the profits which can be expected on the season's milling, since every ton of rice coming out of the mill costs approximately £45-£48 to produce. The Grade A rice is sold at £60 per ton, but Grade II rice is sold at £27-10s per ton if buyers are available. In 1959 and to an increasing degree in 1960, buyers for Grade II rice in any significant quantity were very hard to find. It appears at the present time that disposal of this Grade II rice will not be possible at any price much greater than £15 per ton.

The very favourable price of £60 per ton for Nyasaland Grade A rice was continued throughout 1960 by the Federal authorities. The value of this rice on the world market is certainly not more than £42-£45 per ton. The existing price structure for payments to the paddy-growers has been built up on the basis of this favourable price over the last five years; and they have now come to expect its continuance or even improvement. If Nyasaland rice has to be sold in the future on a competitive basis on the world market the present level of payments for paddy could not possibly be maintained, and the continued popularity of rice as a cash crop is open to grave doubts.

Efforts were made during the year to increase the acreage available for rice cultivation by the extension and improvement of existing irrigation schemes. Owing to the apathy and even opposition which was experienced from many growers, the progress in the Naisi area was most disappointing, and in the Port Herald District a £4,000 irrigation scheme had to be given up entirely.

### *Ghee*

The year 1960 was spent in building up the co-operative ghee industry after the disastrous year which it suffered in 1959. The political troubles of 1959 completely disrupted ghee production in the cattle areas

of the Northern Province, and the speculative importation of foreign ghee at a sub-economic price in early 1959 extinguished the demand for local ghee for a period of months. During 1960 most of the Northern Province ghee dairies gradually resumed operation, and a system of control was instituted on ghee import permits. Import permits for ghee were only issued if the supplies of local ghee were insufficient to meet the known demand, and additional permits were issued in relation to the amount of local ghee which the importer had purchased over the preceding months. This system had the effect of balancing local supplies and local demand very satisfactorily, and no import permits were necessary after the first half of 1960.

There were 46 primary dairy societies registered at the end of 1960, but some of them in the Bulambia area had not produced any significant amount of ghee during the whole year. The total ghee production for the year was approximately 30,000 lb. as against 24,000 lb. in 1959. This represented an income to the very isolated and impoverished areas where the ghee was produced of approximately £6,000. This figure could easily have been increased by 50 per cent. if the cattle owners of the Bulambia area could have been persuaded to evince the interest and enthusiasm in their dairies that they showed in past years.

### *Coffee*

The total co-operative coffee crop from the Northern Province in the 1959/60 season was approximately 90 tons of parchment coffee. This was efficiently processed at the factory of the Northern Co-operative Union at Rumpi, and successive commercial valuations for all grades were highly satisfactory. It proved impossible however to sell the actual coffee at any price approaching the Moshi and Nairobi valuations. The crop was not finally disposed of until the month of August, and the overall average price per ton for all grades was in the region of only £250. As the Moshi valuations for Grade A coffee had varied from £375 to £425 per ton, and about 80 per cent. of the crop was Grade A coffee, this average price was most disheartening. An overall loss of about £500 was incurred on the season's operations, and for the second year running growers were unable to receive a bonus.

It became obvious that steps must be taken firstly to guard against a further net loss on the 1960 crop, and secondly to try to find a more effective way of marketing the crop in the light of the prevailing downward trend in world coffee prices. Consultations and meetings were held with the growers, who eventually decided to accept a reduced buying-in price for the 1960 parchment crop as a safeguard against the steadily declining prices which threaten coffee growers all over the world. After investigations into various marketing channels it became possible to arrange that the whole of the 1960 parchment crop should be transported by road to Moshi where it will be processed and marketed by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd. This entirely new approach to the question of marketing was closely studied, and was



eventually adopted by the growers as being the only promising alternative to the grave difficulties of marketing the crop through local agents, as had been satisfactorily done in past years, but no longer appears to be safe or profitable. The Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency sold 4,000 tons of coffee in 1959 at an average overall price for all grades of £315 per ton. The opportunity to include the Nyasaland crop in a coffee market as large and as well known as this, certainly promises a better chance of financial success than any other method of sale that could be found.

The transfer of the parchment coffee by road to Moshi was almost completed by the end of the year, and the total parchment crop (including *mbuni*) is expected to reach 140 tons. The financial results of the first sales of Nyasaland coffee on the Moshi floor will not be known until early 1961 when the Nyasaland crop will have been cured and graded by Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd.

In addition to improved marketing facilities the Nyasaland coffee industry must also achieve an improvement in the quality of its parchment crop. If the coffee is badly processed at the cherry stage the final results when the coffee is milled into clean bean can never be really satisfactory or command significant prices on the world market. The only way to ensure a high standard of parchment coffee is by sound cultural practices followed by factory pulping and processing.

During 1960 the sum of £90,000 was made available by an altruistic financial group in Northern Rhodesia for the development of Northern Province coffee. Plans were made for the spending of this money to improve cultural practices, to build no fewer than thirteen pulping factories in the next five years (at a cost of £20,000), to open up new coffee areas by the construction of access roads, and to build a £15,000 coffee factory with the most up-to-date equipment. Unfortunately, the money, which was offered to the Northern Province only in a spirit of true helpfulness and altruism, was viewed with suspicion by the growers, and eventually was totally refused by them on political grounds. The need for all the developments which this money could have achieved is growing more obvious every day, but the financing of such development now presents problems which appear to be insuperable.

The growth of the Northern Province co-operative coffee industry is demonstrated by the fact that there are now seven separate producer societies, and several more are in process of formation. The increase in actual production over the last seven years is shown by the following figures of parchment purchases by the Northern Co-operative Union:

1954	..	..	8½	short tons	(clean coffee value	£2,502)
1955	..	..	15	short tons	(clean coffee value	£4,742)
1956	..	..	23½	short tons	(clean coffee value	£7,804)
1957	..	..	39½	short tons	(clean coffee value	£12,490)
1958	..	..	50½	short tons	(clean coffee value	£14,700)
1959	..	..	90	short tons	(clean coffee value	£17,755)
1960	..	..	140	short tons	(Not yet known.)	

*Supplies and Services*

The Northern Co-operative Union at Rumpi was reorganized at the beginning of 1959 and the multiplicity of its business undertakings considerably reduced. In 1960 the Northern Co-operative Union operated a factory section for the processing of the 1959 Northern Province coffee crop, the tinning of all Northern Province ghee, and the milling of wheat and maize for local demand. It also operated a limited transport service for the carriage of coffee and ghee in areas where commercial transport was not available, and a petrol service at Rumpi and Chisenga. The object of the Union is now to provide essential services for its member societies at the most reasonable costs possible, with no intention of building up profits in its own right. The result of the 1959/60 financial year showed a profit of £12 on the year's work, which was desired.

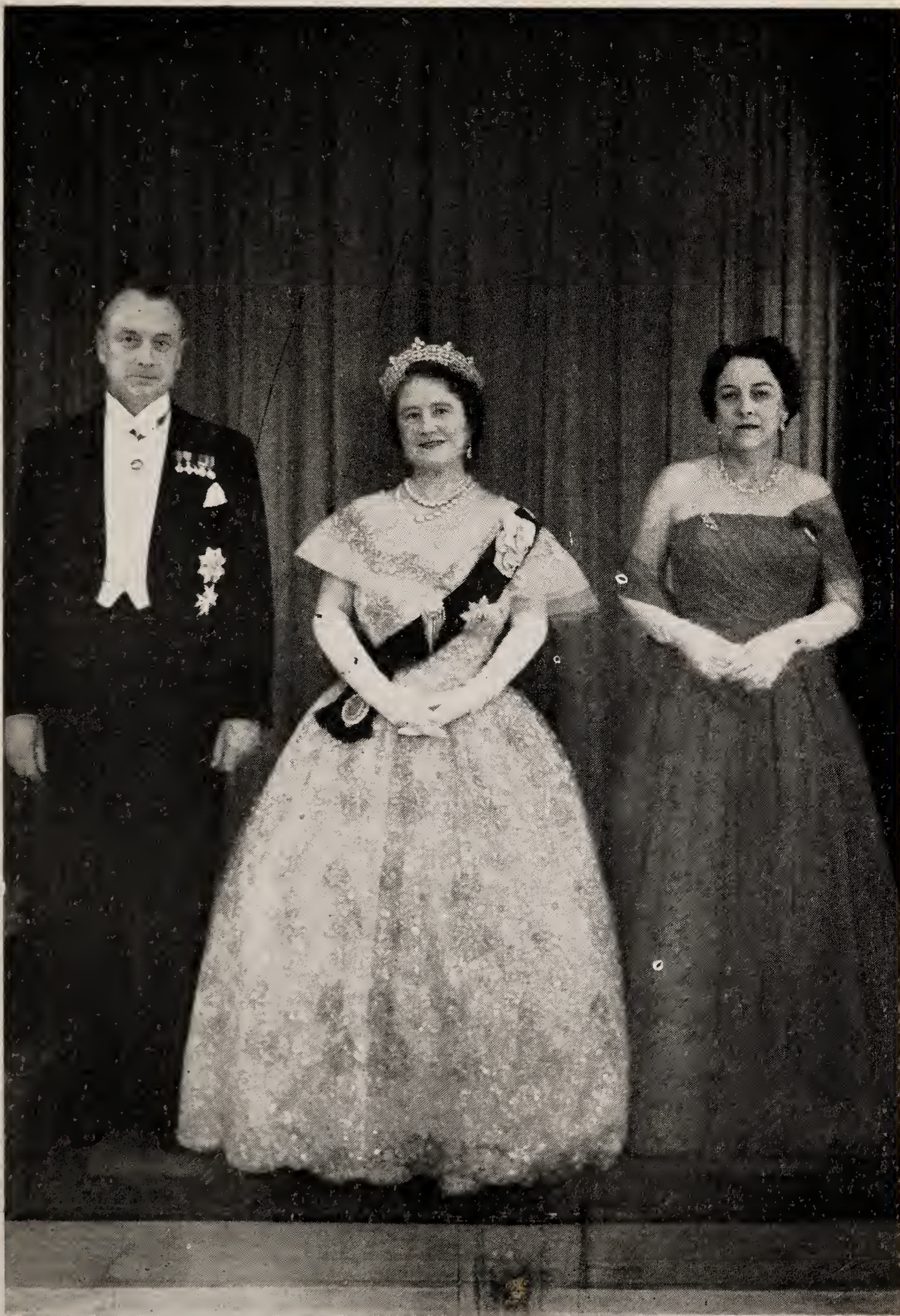
The decision to export the Northern Province coffee crop to Tanganyika for processing and marketing left the Northern Co-operative Union with a number of buildings and a quantity of machinery which will no longer be fully employed, but on which depreciation charges and capital interest costs continue to operate. It will be necessary (if the export of the coffee crop to Moshi proves satisfactory and is therefore continued in future years) either to find some new use for redundant buildings and machinery at the Northern Co-operative Union, or to endeavour to sell them and thus repay a part of the A.D. and W. loan on which the Northern Co-operative Union was started. The capitalizing of the loan out of the profits of member societies which has always been visualized will undoubtedly take a long time unless the present downward trend in world coffee prices ceases, and better prices are once more obtainable.

*Consumer Societies*

At the end of 1960 there were eight consumer co-operative societies in operation in Nyasaland, one European and seven African. During the year the registration of one European society at Zomba, and two African societies (at Zomba and Mlanje) was cancelled.

The African consumer societies made little progress during the year in most cases. It has been found in Nyasaland, as in most parts of East Africa, that African consumer co-operatives are not usually successful unless they are operating in an area where competition from professional storekeepers is at a minimum. The lack of interest which soon develops in the members, the lack of experience in wise wholesale buying, and the petty stealing by employees all contribute to prevent the growth and success of such undertakings in populous areas. It has, however, been found that where a trading store can be operated in conjunction with a produce marketing organization for the benefit of grower members, satisfactory results can be obtained, and this appears to be the only African consumer store development which offers a reasonable chance of success at the present time.





Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with His Excellency the Governor and Lady Armitage.





Her Majesty the Queen Mother on the shore of Lake Nyasa at Salima.



Her Majesty the Queen Mother meets one of Nyasaland's oldest and most respected chiefs. Meeting Chief Mtwalo at Mzuzu.





At the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference. Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, leader of the United Federal Party delegation, and Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party delegation, talk informally with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod.



A British Prime Minister on Nyasaland soil for the first time. Mr. Harold





(1)  
Mr. D. E. Barson  
(Asst. Secretary, Nyasaland)

(2)  
Mr. J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E.  
(Secretary for Local Govt. and  
Social Services, Nyasaland)

(4)  
R. B. M. King, Esq., M.B.E.  
(Secretary General)

(3)  
Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
(Governor of Nyasaland)

The Rt. Hon.  
(Secretary)

*Far side table (l. to r.)*

Mr. Aleke Banda  
Mr. M. W. K. Chiume  
Dr. Hastings K. Banda  
Mr. O. E. Chirwa

} Malawi Congress Party

Dr. A. J. P. Antao, M.B.E.  
Mr. A. S. Sacranie  
Mr. T. D. T. Banda

} representing the Asian  
Community  
Congress Liberation Party

Mr. N. D. Kwenje, M.L.C.  
Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, M.L.C.

} Members of Legislative Council





Photo: "The Times"

(6)  
Mr. Poynton, K.C.M.G.  
Secretary of State, Colonial  
Office)

(8)  
Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.  
(Deputy Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office)

(10)  
Mr. N. D. Watson, C.M.G.  
(Head of Central African Department,  
Colonial Office)

(7)  
Mr. Julian Amery, M.P.  
(Parliamentary Under-Secretary of  
State for the Colonies)

(9)  
Mr. W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.  
(Assistant Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office)

Near side table (l. to r.)

Mr. B. W. Matthews Phiri	} <i>United Federal Party</i>
Mr. L. A. Little, M.L.C.	
Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, C.B.E., M.L.C.	
Mr. M. H. Blackwood, M.L.C.	
Chief Katumbi, Rumpi District	
Chief Masula, Lilongwe District	
Chief Makanjira, Fort Johnston District*	
Chief Chinde, Mzimba District	
Chief Chikumbu, Mlanje District*	

\* Obscured





The Archbishop of York at the Universities Mission to Central Africa Mission at Kota Kota. He is standing by a tree under which Livingstone is said to have preached.



The mysterious chimpanzee known as "Ufiti" ("ghost"), which was discovered in a forest near Nkata Bay during the year. Details of "Ufiti" are given in the first part of Chapter 13 (Part II).





With Government help, sport is assuming an increasing importance in Nyasaland. Here a Dedza Secondary School boy wins a race in the inter-territorial sports meeting between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, held at the Rangeley Stadium in Blantyre.



A multi-racial basket-ball game being played at the Colby Community Centre, Soche Township's £70,000 Welfare Hall.





A Veterinary Officer and his team inoculate cattle against trypanosomiasis.



A Principal Agricultural Instructor demonstrates the use of a plough to a group of Master Farmers at Rumpi. Ploughs are becoming increasingly popular in the Central and Northern Provinces of Nyasaland.



The Blantyre/Limbe European Co-operative Society Ltd. completed another successful year's trading with a turnover of £113,000 on which a gross profit of 13 per cent. was realized. The net profit for the year was £7,292 and the business continues to expand and attract more members. The Zomba European Co-operative Society Ltd. was liquidated at the end of 1960 as it had become bankrupt. Its liquidation could not be averted because of the lack of fluid capital available for continued trading, and the backlog of slow-moving or unsaleable stock which tied up capital to the extent of nearly £10,000. Liquidation proceedings were almost completed by the end of 1960 and it was regrettably evident that creditors will receive only a small payment in the pound for their claims, and that the shareholders will lose their entire investment in the society.

### *Staff and Training*

The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development at the end of 1960 was as follows:

One Commissioner

Three Co-operative Societies Officers

Four Senior Co-operative Assistants

Five Co-operative Assistants

Three Driver/Mechanics.

Five Clerks and Messengers.

The training policy of this Department has been concentrated over recent years on the preparation of African officers to take over the duties of Co-operative Societies Officers as rapidly as is compatible with adequate training and experience. In 1960 one Senior Co-operative Assistant completed the six month course at the East African School of Co-operation in Kenya with outstanding success. In September one Senior Co-operative Assistant of this Department and one Secretary of a coffee co-operative society in the Northern Province left for Loughborough College in the United Kingdom where they will do a year's course in order to take the examination for a Certificate of Co-operation. Plans were made during 1960 for the inception of local co-operative training courses, both for new entrants into the Department, and for the employed staff of co-operative organizations, under the direction of the Auditor for Co-operative Societies. These plans will be implemented in 1961, if the necessary financial provisions are made available. Training courses held during 1960 in the Northern and Southern Provinces for the market staff of produce marketing co-operatives, proved very successful.

## *Chapter 7*

### **Social Services**

#### EDUCATION

THE Nyasaland Department of Education is concerned only with the education of Africans up to and including secondary school level. Non-African education and the higher education of Africans are the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The educational system was administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1953. The Government was assisted in evolving its educational policy by the Advisory Committee on African Education, which, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, included representation of the Christian missions as voluntary agencies providing educational facilities, and a number of other persons interested in the development of education. The Committee met twice during the year and discussed and made recommendations.

In each administrative district there was a District Education Committee. These Committees had the duty both of advising the Central Government on local education problems and of carrying out certain executive functions, including the disbursement of grants provided both by central and local authorities for primary education. A number of schools formerly owned and managed by voluntary agencies have now been handed over to District Councils for management.

Education was controlled by a Director of Education, assisted by a Deputy Director, Chief Inspector of Schools, Assistant Director of Education, and ancillary staff at the Department's Headquarters at Zomba. There was an establishment of 66 Principals of Schools and Education Officers, both men and women. At the end of the year 13 of these were employed on administrative and inspectorial duties in Provinces and Districts. Five were on the staff of the Government Teacher Training College and 18 were teaching in Government schools. In addition there were 9 Inspectors of Schools and 21 Assistant Inspectors of Schools, of whom all except 3 engaged in teacher training were employed in inspectorial duties in Districts. There was an establishment of 10 Inspectors and 13 Assistant Inspectors for employment in technical education. There was an improvement in the recruiting position but at the end of the year there were 16 vacancies in the establishment and although it had proved possible to staff the Government Training College fully and improve the staffing in Districts, in the



secondary schools shortage of staff, particularly of teachers qualified in scientific subjects, continued to jeopardize the continuance of Higher School Certificate work. The Overseas Voluntary Services Organization provided several young men to work for a year in schools; the services of these volunteers were much appreciated and indeed invaluable.

The Education Department directly controlled and staffed 2 secondary schools, one of which had 2 streams and the other 1 stream. The former school had a sixth form, so that pupils selected from all schools should sit for the Cambridge Overseas Higher School Certificate at the end of a two-year course. The Department also controlled and staffed one teacher training college with 4 streams. There were 2 self-governing secondary schools, each with 2 streams and 10 assisted junior secondary schools owned and managed by voluntary agencies. There were 8 assisted teacher training colleges owned and managed by voluntary agencies. With the exception of 9 primary schools owned by Government, the management of the primary education system was in the hands of either local authorities or voluntary agencies, principally the Christian missions, but individual schools were variously managed by estates, commercial enterprises and the Muslim communities. The District Education Committees were responsible for the disbursement of grants to all assisted primary schools. Officers of the Department, both Education Officers and Inspectors of Schools, were responsible for the inspection of primary schools.

The following tables give particulars of the various types of schools, average age of entry and leaving and of expenditure incurred during 1960:

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Type of Education</i>	<i>Average age on entry</i>	<i>Average age on leaving</i>
Junior Primary .. ..	1st-5th year of education	7	12
Senior Primary .. ..	6th-8th " " "	12	15
Junior Secondary .. ..	9th-10th " " "	15	18
Secondary .. ..	9th-12th " " "	14	19
Artisan and Trade Training ..	9th-13th " " "	16	21

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Non-recurrent</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By Central Government</i>	£	£	£
Ordinary .. ..	173,609	47,819	221,428
Grants-in-Aid .. ..	600,624	104,776	705,400
<i>By Local Authorities</i> .. ..	31,899	13,781	45,680
<i>By Voluntary Agencies</i> .. ..	188,110	79,227	267,337
TOTAL ..	£994,242	£245,603	£1,239,845

*Primary Education*

The following tables show the provision for primary education:

## ASSISTED SCHOOLS

<i>Type of School</i>			<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>	<i>Qualified Teachers</i>	<i>Unqualified Teachers</i>
Junior Primary	..	..	853	83,391	48,063	131,454	2,823	270
Senior Primary	..	..	237	17,492	4,351	21,843	572	5
TOTALS			1,090	100,883	52,414	153,297	3,395	275

## UNASSISTED SCHOOLS

<i>Type of School</i>			<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>	<i>Qualified Teachers</i>	<i>Unqualified Teachers</i>
Junior Primary	..	..	2,064	80,601	49,699	130,300	147	3,009
Senior Primary	..	..	27	1,260	306	1,566	37	111
TOTALS			2,091	81,861	50,005	131,866	184	3,120

Most of the unassisted junior primary schools, almost all controlled by voluntary agencies, provided only a two-year course, although there was some progression of children from them into the upper classes of the assisted schools. The number of assisted streams increased by 66 junior primary and 34 senior primary during the year. Entry to the senior primary schools from the junior primary schools was through a selection examination conducted in conjunction with the Department.

*Secondary Education*

The following table shows the provision for secondary education:

<i>Type of School</i>				<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>
Junior Secondary	..	..	..	17	710	187	897
Senior Secondary	..	..	..	7	533	71	604
TOTAL				24	1,243	258	1,501

There were 96 teachers engaged in secondary schools, and compared with 1959 an additional 20 pupils. The results of the first stream to take the Higher School Certificate examination were satisfactory in that 15 out of 17 candidates were awarded certificates. In the 1959 Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination, of the 100 candidates entered, 75 were awarded certificates. There were 6 candidates for the Higher School Certificate in 1960, 128 candidates for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, and 529 candidates for the Nyasaland Junior School Certificate held at the end of the Junior Secondary School Course.



The Soche Trade School, formerly the Artisan Training Centre which had been requisitioned during the 1959 Emergency, was opened during the year and enrolled 94 pupils for a training course of 3 years. In addition 2 assisted junior trade schools and 2 assisted handicraft schools provided courses.

The grading of teachers was re-designated during the year, as follows:

- T.1 Two years training after Higher School Certificate (at present carried out at Chalimbana, Northern Rhodesia).
- T.2 Two years training after School Certificate.
- T.3 Two years training after Standard VIII (10 years basic education).
- T.4 Two years training after Standard VI (8 years basic education).

Those attending courses at the end of 1960 were as follows:

<i>Type of Course</i>				<i>Enrolment</i>	
				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
T.1	..	..	..	2	—
T.2	..	..	..	31	2
T.3	..	..	..	78	13
T.4	..	..	..	529	231
Upgrading Courses	..	..	..	46	1
TOTALS				686	247

All T.2 teachers were trained at the Government Training College; T.3 men teachers were trained at the Government Training College and one assisted college and T.3 women teachers were trained at two voluntary agency colleges. Upgrading courses were conducted only through the Government Teacher Training College and all training of T.4 teachers except one stream at the Government Teacher Training College was conducted at the 8 assisted colleges.

Government sponsored bursaries and scholarships came from two main sources, the Nyasaland Government and the Federal Government. The former was responsible for bursaries below degree level while the latter provided funds for all courses on a university or equivalent level. In addition, a number of interested countries and organizations made bursaries and scholarships available including particularly those made available under the recommendations of the Commonwealth Educational Conference. In 1960 there were 43 students undertaking degree courses, including 7 at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury; 7 at Roma College, Basutoland; 6 at Makerere College, Uganda; 3 in South Africa; 5 in the United Kingdom; 9 in India and 6 in the United States. There were 29 students, 28 of whom were publicly sponsored, taking various technical and training courses in the United Kingdom, including 10 bursaries under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme, and 17 taking courses in Agriculture, Domestic Science, Printing, Agricultural Chemistry, Accountancy, Secretarial work, Surveys, Administration, Education and Forestry.

At the end of 1960 records showed that there were 27 African graduates working in Nyasaland.

## HOUSING

The African population is largely housed in traditional wattle-and-daub dwellings of round or oblong design. These are often very primitive but year by year a steady improvement in the standard of African house may be noted. Wattle-and-daub houses now more frequently contain windows and have separate kitchens and pit latrines. Some Africans are being influenced by the permanent housing provided by the Government and the large industrial undertakings, and more and more African-built houses are being constructed of burnt brick with wooden doors and glazed windows. A significant development, particularly in the cash crop areas, is the rapidly increasing use of moulded brick construction for producing houses of high standard. The average size of house is also increasing. Permanent bungalows of a superior type are often found on the outskirts of traditional wattle-and-daub villages; they are often tastefully decorated and well maintained.

In the towns some employers maintain their own workers' settlements. Generally speaking, employers have improved the type of house, as well as the recreational facilities and other amenities provided for their workers.

Much of the housing so provided consisted until recently of wattle-and-daub buildings with grass roofs. It is now becoming more widely recognized, however, that not only is such housing uneconomic, but that modern and comfortable housing would attract a permanent labour force. Advice and encouragement have been given by the Government, and the more progressive employers are erecting modern, permanent buildings.

The local authorities and the Government (also representing Federal Government interests) continued to give careful consideration to the provision of staff housing in the major townships of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. Provision has been made for high density residential areas catering for African urban settlement and building activity has continued on a considerable scale in these areas during the year. The schemes introduced by the Government for Africans either to borrow money with which to build their own houses, or alternatively, to purchase Government-built houses on an instalment plan, have continued to operate successfully.

During the year 307 junior staff quarters were constructed by the Government at various stations throughout the Protectorate. In addition, 90 new houses for senior Government staff were completed during the year.



All new junior staff quarters built on stations which have, or are likely in the foreseeable future to have, an electricity supply are appropriately wired. The wiring of existing staff quarters, previously unconnected to an electricity supply, was continued.

There are only three townships of any size in Nyasaland—Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. Overcrowding has been manifest in the Blantyre/Limbe township among the Asian community, many of whom have hitherto been living in cramped quarters attached to their trading stores. During 1955 the layout of a new medium density residential area midway between Blantyre and Limbe was completed and the plots made available in this area have assisted in the relief of this overcrowding. As has been explained, steps are being taken to provide a higher standard of housing for Africans in the urban areas and considerable improvements have already been made. However, pressure of population and the need to eliminate as quickly as possible uncontrolled "squatter" development has made it necessary to continue the use of traditional building, but on a controlled basis and in properly planned areas.

#### PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Large numbers of people from the rural areas have been attracted to Nyasaland's growing townships. The responsibility for providing for ordered development and amenities in peri-urban settlements has been undertaken by the central Government. Progress made in the different areas was as follows.

##### *The High Density Residential Area, Soche*

The township of Soche lies along the southern boundary of Blantyre/Limbe Municipality. It is administered by the Soche Authority, a local government body appointed by the Nyasaland Government and constituted under the High Density Residential Areas Ordinance, 1954. The township, which has an area of 2,500 acres, is zoned for high density settlement and is reserved for African homes and commercial enterprise. The intention is to accommodate some 8,000 families in the area in permanent housing carefully planned as an urban social unit. There are already over 1,700 houses with markets, shops, schools and churches, a police post and urban court, playing fields and a community centre. Services include roads, a reticulated water supply, a sewerage system, electric light and power. Leasehold plots are provided by the Nyasaland Government in the area on long lease terms to commercial firms, local organizations and individual African house-builders, and though at present the Territorial and Federal Governments own most of the existing housing, the proportion of private building is increasing and has been stimulated by the activities of the Government's Urban Loans Board.

At the end of 1960 there were 1,749 permanent houses, 1,150 of which were owned by the Nyasaland Government, 100 by Soche Authority, 279 by the Federal Government, 197 by private concerns and 23 by private individuals.

An Administrative Officer is seconded from the District Administration to run the affairs of the Authority. An Accountant and Health Officer are seconded from the Government service, the latter being responsible for public health administration, for water reticulation, sewerage and tree planting, and for the management of a sewage disposal works. Two locally recruited Works Supervisors share their time between local authority duties and the maintenance of Government's own housing and property in the area. A Social Development Officer with responsibility for the Blantyre/Limbe area is based at the Colby Community Centre and is responsible for its administration and for welfare affairs. An up-to-date social survey is maintained which gives family, age, and economic details of every family in the township, thus giving a useful picture of the characteristics of the first generation living under modern conditions in the territory. Senior African staff assist in the administrative, accounting, health and welfare sections of the Authority.

During 1960, the activities of the Colby Community Centre developed considerably. The library proved particularly popular and it was used by about 1,600 people every month for borrowing or reference purposes. Classes in domestic science and homecraft were attended almost every afternoon and these had a marked effect in raising housekeeping standards. Instructional courses in carpentry and mechanics, and a British Council course were well attended. Youth and sports clubs were active and a weekly cinema show remained popular. The main hall was in frequent demand for dances and concerts, and for large scale gatherings held by various organizations.

A shortage of water in the Blantyre/Limbe area during the year delayed the change from bucket to waterborne sanitation. Only 300 houses were connected to the sewer and consequently the sewage disposal works were operated at only a fraction of capacity. The new main road through Soche permitted a good bus service for the area, and carried a heavy volume of traffic. Loan funds were obtained from the Government to meet the cost of tarring the surface. Water reticulation was extended in the year to a traditional housing area within the Authority's boundaries. Plans were made and funds obtained to extend both the water and sewerage reticulation to new areas now coming under development, while new service roads were constructed where required.

During the year a formal valuation of land and property in Soche was carried out, and the Authority approved a new revenue structure to come into effect on 1st January, 1961. This comprises a rate levied on land and buildings with charges for water and sanitation, designed to



make these services self-supporting. The completed valuation roll shows a total property value of £1,100,000 and a land valuation of £122,000.

Expenditure on the development of services in the area since 1953 is about £500,000. This means that about 50 per cent. of the Authority's area can be built over and a further 2,000–3,000 houses erected without further major expenditure on the servicing of building land. In fact much of the development now completed will adequately serve the township when it has its full capacity.

During the year a Working Party consisting of representatives of the Government and the Municipality considered the question of progressively integrating Soche with the Municipality of Blantyre and Limbe.

#### *The Blantyre/Limbe Area*

The Government sponsored peri-urban housing estates providing site and basic services expanded steadily throughout the year. At Zingwangwa 837 of the 1,040 laid-out plots had been taken up and most were at a stage of development dependent on the ambition and means of the occupier. At Chilomoni nearly 500 of the 545 plots were occupied or reserved for future occupation. In this particular area there is a Residents' Association which was useful in providing a link between the residents and Administrative Officers entrusted with the supervision of development.

The services provided in these traditional housing areas were confined to the layout of access roads, pit latrines and assistance towards the supply of water. In Zingwangwa there were numbers of standpipes where water was sold at the rate of 8 gallons for one penny. Most residents, however, preferred to obtain their water free from nearby streams and water holes, which provided one of many indications of the need for social education in the art of communal inter-dependent living.

#### *The Zomba Township Area*

In contrast to fairly rapid progress in the Blantyre area, development of the residential areas of Zomba was slow. Nevertheless administrative and rating reorganization was undertaken. The two settlements of Sazi and Namwale continued to run comparatively smoothly but without any notable expansion.

#### *The Lilongwe Areas*

Lilongwe has two main peri-urban areas, "Falls Estate" and Nchesi. Little development took place at "Falls Estate" during the year, the only new buildings erected being churches. "Falls Estate" continued to serve public and semi-public bodies almost exclusively, only four of the 297 developed plots being in the hands of private enterprise.

At Nchesi, the more popular housing area, the backlog of demand for housing began to be met with the result that the rate of development slackened during the second half of the year. The initial layout of 636 plots was completed and 19 commercial plots were occupied. In contrast to "Falls Estate" all but 11 houses were built by individuals (as opposed to employers) and the standard of housing showed a marked improvement, the majority of the more recently built houses being of a standard far above the minimum standard laid down. Piped water was on sale at two kiosks in the area and provision was made for water to be supplied from two more kiosks if the demand arose. A recently started bus service proved very popular.

### *The Mzuzu Area*

Peri-urban development is at the infant stage at the comparatively new township of Mzuzu. During the year work was completed on site levelling, bench terracing, demarcation of plots and other works for the Chasefu high density residential area. Proposals for peri-urban development between Chasefu and Chiputula were also considered.

## TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning service for Nyasaland continued to be provided by the Chief Town Planning Officer, Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Department, with whom overall responsibility for the organization and administration of the Town Planning Office in Blantyre rested. He is represented in Blantyre by a resident Town Planning Officer who is assisted by a Technical Assistant, a Survey Assistant and a Draughtsman; a vacancy exists for an Assistant Town Planning Officer.

The Town Planning Officer gives advice on all planning problems in Nyasaland, but a large part of this work is inevitably concentrated in the more populated centres and in particular in the Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe areas where planning powers are exercised by the Town and Country Planning Committees set up under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. These Committees are concerned chiefly with administering the Planning Scheme for their respective areas. The Town Planning Officer acts as adviser to these Committees and to the Boards set up under the Planning (Sub-division Control) Ordinance, to control the subdivision of land in areas to which this legislation is from time to time applied. During 1960 a Control Board operated for each of the Districts of Blantyre, Cholo, Mlanje and Zomba.

### *Blantyre/Limbe*

Implementation of the Outline Planning Scheme for Blantyre and Limbe, approved in 1951, was carried further during 1960 by the preparation of further detailed layouts and the demarcation of additional sites for residential development, by the construction of roads and by the reservation of land for schools and open spaces.



Proposals for incorporation into a Detailed Planning Scheme for the area were further examined in co-operation with the Municipality.

Over 400 additional sites for the erection of traditional houses in the Soche and Bangwe high density areas were laid out. A Master Zoning Plan was prepared and approved for the Soche High Density Residential Area as a basis for the Detailed Planning Scheme.

Further sites at Ndirande were approved for occupation by Africans who wished to build their own houses there.

The number of applications for private development in the Blantyre/Limbe area fell from 538 in 1959 to 464 in 1960. Most of the proposed development was of a minor character. The standard of buildings, however, remained good.

The Planning Area was enlarged during the year to cover and control scattered development on the Zomba and Cholo Roads.

### *Lilongwe*

The Lilongwe Town and Country Planning Committee made further progress in implementing the Outline Planning Scheme, approved in 1955, although, due to a reduction in applications for private development, progress was less than in 1959. Much of the development which took place in 1960 comprised Government projects.

Further layouts for the low density residential development were approved and several Government building schemes took shape.

Additional plots for traditional housing were laid out, the majority of which were occupied. The development of "Falls Estate", the principal high density residential area for permanent dwellings, continued but at a slower rate than in 1959.

During the year 56 applications for planning permission were considered, compared to 98 applications in 1959.

### *Zomba*

Development, largely Government sponsored, continued in Zomba in accordance with the Outline Planning Scheme approved in 1958. During the year 47 applications for planning permission were considered, slightly less than in 1959.

### *Other Centres*

A revised development plan for Mzuzu was completed and Government low and high density residential schemes there were carried out in accordance with the amended proposals. A central third class trading area was laid out and several stores were erected.

The revised layout plans for Government development at Karonga and Fort Hill were largely implemented. Draft development plans were prepared as a basis for the Government's building programme at

Kasupe, Fort Johnston, Chikwawa, Port Herald, Palombe and Rumpi and similar plans were prepared and approved to allow for private development at Luchenza and Lirangwe.

### *Legislation*

No new legislation was enacted during the year but the Governor in Council delegated his powers to control the display of advertisements under the Advertisements Ordinance to the Planning Committees constituted for the Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba Planning Areas.

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

On 1st July, 1960, the new Department of Social Development was established, in succession to the Social Development Branch of the Administration. The Department comes within the Division of Local Government and Social Services.

Social development work is treated as a positive contribution to the general progress of Nyasaland and not as a mere palliative (the term "welfare" is confined to action on personal problems). It is recognized as best carried on through non-governmental organizations, even if these have to be heavily subsidized by public funds or by local authorities, with the minimum of direct action by the central Government. Strengthening the family is one of its most important tasks; another is to help people to reach their maximum potential as individuals and citizens.

In Nyasaland conditions special attention has to be given to:

- (a) training in homecrafts;
- (b) youth work;
- (c) problems of urbanization;
- (d) healthy recreation;
- (e) rehabilitation of those who are in any way handicapped.

The Commissioner and his headquarters are situated at Mpemba, near Blantyre, in close proximity to the School of Local Administration and Social Development and the Mpemba Boys' Home, the two major departmental institutions. The establishment of the Department in 1960 included 19 senior posts (5 of which were for women), 31 junior "professional" posts (14 of which were for women) and 32 clerical, technical and minor posts. Four senior posts were vacant, with two under recruitment, at the end of the year. Ten junior posts, all for women, were also vacant: it is difficult to find women who combine the necessary education with the essential maturity and personality, but the situation is slowly improving.

There was also provision for temporary and part-time officers; three well-qualified women were employed thus on senior duties and five more, with some training, as part-time supervisors of Women's



Institutes (a further 20 being employed on the same duties by local authorities). Three of the young men from Britain who came to Nyasaland in 1959 under the auspices of the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme of the Royal Commonwealth Society were attached to the Department and gave great assistance. One was attached to the Boys' Home; one was engaged in general social work in the Blantyre/Limbe area; and one was attached to the Protectorate Sports Office, and later to a secondary school.

Recurrent financial provision for social development services for the financial year 1960–1961 was £59,000, including £10,000 for subventions to non-governmental agencies. Of the whole amount, £30,000 was reimbursable from the African Development and Welfare Fund. Authorized capital expenditure on schemes connected with general social development was of the order of £87,000, of which £47,000 was provided by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for two major projects and £40,000 from the African Development and Welfare Fund.

Work continued to be hampered by the repercussions of the Emergency and the political atmosphere. The non-governmental agencies, including the youth organizations and the Red Cross, nearly all suffered from this cause. From the purely administrative point of view, the relief of detainees' families was a heavy task, involving transactions during the financial year 1959–1960 totalling over £15,000 as well as attention to numerous enquiries. The utmost credit is due to the many workers and leaders who carried on in the face of threats of ostracism and even more serious consequences.

The Nyasaland Council of Social Service made considerable progress in its first full year of existence. Its membership of about 70 included both governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as local authorities and interested individuals, and its objects were:

- (a) to arrange means of consultation and joint action by those who are concerned with the social needs of the community;
- (b) to facilitate more efficient and economical working of agencies;
- (c) to provide a centre for information on social work.

The Council worked mainly through committees, including two standing ones on youth matters and problems of destitution. The former was engaged in resuscitating the youth employment service and in initial planning of improved recreational facilities for young people; the latter was mainly concerned with the care of sick African repatriates from Southern Rhodesia and the possible establishment of an African old folks' home, for those who needed care in their later years and could no longer be looked after under traditional family arrangements. The Council's Executive Committee was involved in such matters as home-craft training for women, the establishment of an adult education centre and national library and the social side of town planning. It was officially

recognized by Government as a co-ordinating body whose advice on social matters was frequently sought and its advice was also beginning to be asked for by external agencies. Towards the end of the year the Council held a successful all-day conference on "Social Development through the Family", attended by some 200 persons of all races and creeds; the Department took advantage of this gathering to stage an exhibition of visual and other aids for homecraft work.

Government's contribution to youth work continued to be mostly in the form of financial help to the voluntary organizations, although youth clubs were now among the first activities to appear when Community Centres were opened with trained staff in charge. The uniformed organizations continued to make progress in spite of political pressure which impeded their activities. The Boys' Brigade had a membership of 2,700, in 50 Companies, and celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its work in Nyasaland in the year. The Scouts increased their numbers by about 15 per cent., to some 4,000 in 150 active Groups. The first Nyasaland-born Queen's Scout received his Royal Certificate from the Local Chief Scout (His Excellency the Governor) during a Wood Badge Training Course in April. The Girl Guides numbered about 2,600. Politics and the shortage of leaders caused the closing-down of several Companies; nevertheless successful multi-racial camps and other functions were held. Red Cross Junior Links, a comparatively new venture, also made progress; they numbered fifteen and 80 of their members qualified for certificates during the year.

All these activities touched a bare 10,000 among Nyasaland's million or so young people. There was ample evidence that where leaders and opportunities were available many more would have liked to have joined in them, and all the youth organizations had training for expansion prominently in their programmes. An example of the reaction to opportunity came from the Cholo/Mlanje area where the formation of a Scout Local Association and the appointment of a voluntary Area Commissioner were followed, within three months, by the appearance of a dozen new Groups.

The deprived child required increasing attention. The Save the Children Fund continued its work among non-African children, particularly Coloureds, but the size of the task became too much for its keen volunteer workers and the Department had to take over considerable routine work in this connection, with the sympathetic co-operation of the Federal Education Department.

African juvenile delinquency, much of it due to lack of care and protection and the crumbling of the traditional family system, continued to be a growing problem, and the number of African waifs and strays also grew. The new Boys' Home at Mpemba, which could take 60 inmates, had 162 boys through its hands during the year. This Home combined the functions of a place of refuge, an Approved School and a



Remand Home, for boys between the ages of approximately eight and fourteen; older or more hardened young offenders went to an Approved School near Zomba, run by the Federal Prisons Department.

The Probation Ordinance was passed in 1946, but was not applied outside the Southern Province. There were no trained staff until late in the year to carry on probation work, but a Principal Probation Officer with professional training and experience was appointed, and six other members of the Department with some local training were appointed as Probation Officers. During 1960 eleven persons (mostly juveniles) were placed on probation and at the end of the year 34 were still on probation.

The women's club movement continued to make progress, although hampered in the same way as the youth organizations by political prejudices. The Red Cross ran ten such groups, with 200 members at the end of the year. Its members obtained 122 certificates. A newcomer in the field was Catholic Social Action, the Dutch laywomen whose staff ran eight groups in the Southern Province. The Women's Institutes, under the wing of the Department, grew in number from 52 to 64, and 278 badges were won under the Badge Scheme. Leader-training arrangements in which non-governmental agencies were welcome to participate, were improved during the year, and in addition to normal courses over 100 voluntary leaders of groups attended a special course in August.

Homecraft training took a prominent place in the programmes of all these groups, but in addition there were residential or non-residential homecraft training facilities at some sixteen places in the Protectorate, provided by missions or as part of the work of community centres, and the residential establishments all had long waiting lists. Much help in establishing and equipping these places was given by the Beit Trust and the African Development and Welfare Fund. The Council of Social Service gave much thought to homecraft training, and in November a conference of twenty-five practitioners representing nearly all the agencies concerned, met to discuss common problems and the possibility of a comprehensive plan to meet the needs of over half a million Nyasaland women. This conference coincided with the visit of a U.N.I.C.E.F. consultant, and by the end of the year a preliminary plan had been drafted for discussion with U.N.I.C.E.F. and others concerned.

One specialized task in connection with homecraft was an investigation by the Department into the most suitable and economical cooking appliances for African urban homes. This resulted in a clear finding in favour of one particular form of oil stove, and by the end of the year steps were being taken to introduce it into a number of quarters. Other specialized tasks were the publication of two simple textbooks, on sewing and cooking respectively, and the production of a quantity of visual aid material, including an adaptation of the card game of "Happy Families" to help in learning simple dietetics.



The promotion of games and athletics, begun in 1959 with the help of the Beit Trust, continued and expanded greatly. A comprehensive scheme for providing good fields and equipment for them at all District Headquarters and other main centres and secondary schools received approval. Ninety per cent. of the total cost of over £67,000 is being borne by a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant. The W.N.L.A. African Interest Fund had made an earlier contribution of £3,925 for four such fields. By the end of the year the equipment was on order, three fields had been constructed and were being grassed, two more were under construction, and contracts had been let for seven more to be constructed. As a large amount of capital was being put into these fields, proper establishment and maintenance were essential, and a maintenance unit, headed by an experienced groundsman, was formed to do this work for three years and train local staff to take over.

Simultaneously, considerable progress was made with coaching and training activities, with valuable help from the Beit Trust, and with the development of athletics meetings. It had not been possible for a whole-time coach to be recruited before the end of the year, although funds had long been available, and the whole burden of this work fell on the Protectorate Sports Officer with one African assistant; he also served throughout the year as Honorary Secretary of the Nyasaland Amateur Athletic Association, formed in 1959. The season began with a fortnight's course for games-masters from most of the senior male educational institutions, and continued through a number of meets to culminate in the first Protectorate championships and the first international meeting, with Northern Rhodesia. The latter ended in a win for the visitors by three points after a very level afternoon; the former produced some good performances which themselves gave evidence of hard work and also showed much promise for the future. In the five major meetings of the season over 450 competitors of all races took part.

Team games also made progress, though senior events, especially inter-provincial or non-racial, were impeded by politics. These fortunately did not affect enthusiasm at lower levels, and the various local soccer leagues on the whole carried out their programmes successfully, although arrangements were as usual frequently bedevilled by incompetent office-bearers. Training for referees continued, thanks to volunteers, but secretaries and treasurers likewise needed instruction. Net ball continued to attract more and more attention among women and girls and a serious attempt was made to improve the standard of play. A useful conference of those concerned with sport in girls' schools and teacher-training establishments was held in December and should result in considerable progress in this field.

Community centres continued to present problems. Many continued to be poorly managed or else no trained staff were available to enable good use to be made of them. An exception was the centre at Soche. It suffered because it was badly sited in relation to the residential



areas of Soche but it became a very live place until dark. Its facilities continued to be used by Women's Institutes, sports clubs, youth clubs and a number of public bodies and the growing library had 250 paid up members at the end of the year and issued some 5,000 books during 1960.

The centres at Zomba and Lilongwe were taken in hand and rehabilitated; the former served a useful purpose and the latter also made a considerable improvement. New centres were built with local and African Development and Welfare Fund money and were opened during the year at Fort Johnston, Salima, Ekwendeni and Dedza. The one at Kasungu was enlarged and a beginning was made with the provision of wardens with some training. The first signs of activity were usually indoor and outdoor games, libraries and boys' and girls' clubs.

Care of destitute or handicapped persons of all races continued to take up much of the time of the Department and the District Administration, and it was possible to begin with some follow-up work among those discharged from institutions, particularly the Blind Training Centre at Mlanje which did useful work in rehabilitating blind men capable of being trained as carpenters or basket-makers; there were good avenues of employment for the latter in the tea industry as well as in their villages.

A constantly recurring task was the handling and care of sick Nyasalanders repatriated from Southern Rhodesia; since August, 1959, they numbered 592, of whom 169 had been out of their home country for more than twenty years. The only statistics about personal welfare available were for the Zomba and Blantyre areas, where the Department's staff dealt with 1,531 cases of all kinds during the year.

In industry the Imperial Tobacco Company and the Nyasaland Railways and several of the tea estates maintained their high standard of social work and there were encouraging developments at the mine of the Nyasaland Cement Company near Zomba. Sufficient credit was not always given to commercial concerns for their interest in the well-being of their employees and their families. Likewise, too little was heard of the great amount of voluntary social work done by both individuals and philanthropic organizations. It was encouraging to notice that during the past year or so a number of younger people have begun to take a hand in helping the veterans.

The School of Local Administration and Social Development—an integral part of the Department—was established in 1952 as an off-shoot of the Domasi Community Development Scheme which in 1957 was moved from Domasi to more commodious premises at Mpemba, 10 miles south of Blantyre. Its basic purpose was to train those concerned with local government and social development in Nyasaland.

A fundamental principle, inherited from the Jeanes Training Centre, is that all true social progress is based upon the family. On all but the shortest courses, therefore, married students were accompanied

by their wives and younger children; the wives received instruction in homecrafts, mothercraft, elementary hygiene and the running of women's clubs. A new development was the need for on-training for the wives of men being groomed for senior appointments in Government service, especially those whose studies took them overseas. There was also the expansion, already mentioned, in training for instructors and leaders of women's groups.

The School worked to a normal programme throughout the year. Much of its work was devoted to clearing up the arrears of training of Chiefs and Native Authority clerks who had not previously attended courses; this task should be completed in 1961. Two groups of potential social development assistants, including one woman and three local authority employees, were also in training and the School housed the games-masters' course referred to earlier. In November it also began to accommodate residential in-service training of Government clerical officers.

The output of the School since its establishment in 1952 has been:

Students on Native Authority and Chiefs' courses ..	170
Students on executives of District Councils courses ..	62
Students on clerks of N.A.s courses .. ..	147
Students on messengers of N.A.s courses .. ..	360
Students on social development courses .. ..	57
Other students .. .. .	267
	<hr/>
	1,063
	<hr/>

Some 450 women—some wives of students—have also attended basic homecraft courses.



## Chapter 8

### Legislation

THIRTY-FOUR Ordinances were enacted in 1960. Three meetings of the Legislature were held during the year and a number of important measures of new legislation were enacted; some of these are briefly described below.

The Preservation of Public Security Ordinance (No. 1 of 1960) repeals the Emergency Regulations Ordinance and provides for further and better provisions for the preservation of public security. The provisions of the Ordinance can be brought into effect in two stages. In the first stage, the Governor may (*inter alia*), where he is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of public security, by regulations prohibit, restrict and control publications, meetings and the residence and movement of persons, and provide for the maintenance of supplies and services. The second stage can be brought into force by Proclamation where the Governor considers that the provisions of the first stage are inadequate to ensure the preservation of public security. In this second stage regulations can be made, to provide for the detention of persons and for requiring persons to do work and render services.

The Detained Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1960) covered the continued detention of certain persons previously detained under the Emergency Regulations, 1959. All these persons were released from detention during the year and consequently this Ordinance ceased to have effect.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 3 of 1960) provides a form of summary procedure in the committal of accused persons for trial by the High Court. The new procedure, originally introduced during the State of Emergency in 1959, dispenses with the holding of a preliminary inquiry before a subordinate court where the Attorney General certifies the case a proper one for trial under this procedure. The right of the accused person to know the substance of the evidence against him before trial in the High Court has been preserved. The prosecution are obliged to furnish, not less than twenty-one days before the trial, lists of their witnesses and statements of their evidence to the accused or his legal practitioner.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1960) provides for increased sentences for certain offences including the offence of intimidation. It also introduces certain new offences.

The Protected Places and Areas Ordinance (No. 6 of 1960) provides for the control of entry into protected places and the movement and conduct of persons within protected areas. The Governor in Council is

empowered to declare protected places and areas when he is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient that special precautions should be taken in respect of such places or areas.

The African Wills and Succession Ordinance (No. 13 of 1960) provides a method whereby an African can make a statutory will as an alternative to making a will under the United Kingdom Wills Acts. The Ordinance, which had not been brought into force by the end of the year, will enable an African to ensure that certain kinds of property can pass to beneficiaries of his choice rather than be disposed of in accordance with native law and custom.

The Traditional Beer Ordinance (No. 14 of 1960) provides for the licensing of the manufacture and wholesale supply of commercially brewed traditional beer. Commercially brewed beer and home-brewed beer have been separately defined and distinguished one from the other. The Ordinance is so framed as to avoid interference with the sale of home-brewed beer.

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1960) and the Local Government (District Councils) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1960) emphasize the different functions of Native Authorities and District Councils and make it clear that, in the exercise of their respective functions, the two bodies are mutually independent.

The Poor Prisoners Defence (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1960) makes provision for free legal aid in certain circumstances to accused persons in trials before Resident Magistrates and in cases heard by the High Court on appeal, revision or confirmation. Such aid was previously limited to persons committed for trial by the High Court.

The Nyasaland Police Reserve Ordinance (No. 29 of 1960) provides for the establishment of a Police Reserve commanded by the Commissioner of Police under the general directions of the Governor. The Reserve will be divided into two classes, "A" and "B" and will consist of persons who are resident in the Protectorate, have attained the age of 18 years, who volunteer for service and are considered suitable by the Commissioner of Police. Class "A" will consist of Reserve police officers who, upon enrolment, undertake in writing to carry out such police duties or training as they are required to do. Class "B" will consist of those who, also upon enrolment, undertake in writing to carry out, on being called upon to do so during an emergency, such police duties as the Commissioner may determine and also such training as may be required.

The Control of Foodstuffs Ordinance (No. 32 of 1960) provides for necessary measures to be taken should at any time there be a shortage of foodstuffs. Orders made under the Ordinance can apply to the public generally, or to a particular class of persons and either to the Protectorate as a whole or to any particular area or areas. This legislation will only be brought into force as and when the situation demands.



The Businesses Licensing Ordinance (No. 33 of 1960) provides for the repeal and replacement of the Licensing Ordinance in order to bring the law of licensing more into line with present conditions.

One hundred and ninety-two Government Notices containing subsidiary legislation were published in 1960.

Supplements continued to be published under the Periodical Revision of the Laws Ordinance, 1957, for the purpose of bringing up to date the Revised Laws of Nyasaland, 1957.

## Chapter 9

### Justice and Police

#### JUSTICE

THE Courts for the administration of justice in the Protectorate are the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, with jurisdiction over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate, and Courts subordinate thereto. The constitution, duties and functions of African courts are explained later in this Chapter.

There are now five grades of Subordinate Courts with varying jurisdictions. The Subordinate Court with the highest jurisdiction is the Resident Magistrate's Court, which is presided over by Resident Magistrates who are qualified lawyers. The establishment of Resident Magistrates has increased from two in 1946 to nine in 1960, of whom one is a Senior Resident Magistrate, stationed at Blantyre. During 1960 Resident Magistrates were stationed at Limbe, Lilongwe, Cholo, Zomba and Mzimba and one was provided for civil work in the Blantyre/Limbe area. Except in the highly populated areas of Blantyre and Limbe, the Resident Magistrates travel about the country and hold Court in every place where a District Commissioner is stationed, and in some places where there is an Assistant District Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners are First Class Magistrates, but with the growth in the number of Resident Magistrates it is now seldom that they are called upon to exercise their jurisdiction. Second, Third and Fourth Class Courts are presided over by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners in each district.

The Chief Justice has power, with the approval of the Governor, to order that any case or class of case shall be triable only by the High Court, and under this provision offences such as rape, armed robbery and certain other serious offences are tried only by the High Court. The term of imprisonment which Resident Magistrates can pass without confirmation by the High Court is two years, and the powers of punishment of Second Class Subordinate Courts are limited to a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Very wide supervisory and revisionary powers over Subordinate Courts are possessed by the High Court.

On the criminal side the sentences of imprisonment which may be imposed by a Court of the Third Class are limited to six months, and those of the Fourth Class to one month.

In civil matters the Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £200. Courts of the Second Class have similar jurisdiction where the



amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, and Courts of the Third and Fourth Class have similar jurisdiction to a maximum of £25.

Under the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1902, in all cases, civil and criminal, to which Africans are parties, every court is guided by native law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council or Ordinance, or any regulation or rule made under any Order in Council or Ordinance.

Appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters lie to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Federal Supreme Court. Appeals in criminal matters to the High Court may be on matters of fact as well as matters of law.

Periodical criminal sessions are held by the High Court in Blantyre, and the High Court also proceeds on circuit to the Northern and Central Provinces three or four times a year. In addition the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges from time to time visit and inspect the Central and District prisons in the Protectorate under section 33 of the Federal Prisons Act, 1953.

The number of civil proceedings heard in the High Court during 1960 was 392 compared with 365 in 1959. The majority of these represented civil actions and applications for probate or letters of administration. Eighteen were petitions for divorce or separation and 15 were petitions in bankruptcy.

One hundred and fourteen criminal cases were heard during 1960 by the High Court compared with 65 in 1959. Of these, 47 concerned murder, 26 manslaughter, 6 defilement of a girl under 13 years of age, 11 rape, 4 attempted rape, 15 indecent assault, 4 robbery and 1 directing, controlling or presiding at a prohibited trial by ordeal. Of the 126 persons involved, 30 were acquitted, 93 were convicted either of the offences with which they were charged or of lesser offences and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of each of the remaining 3.

Eight civil appeals were entered: of these 3 were dismissed, 2 were allowed and 3 were pending.

Two hundred and forty criminal appeals involving 314 persons were heard: of these, 13 were allowed, 17 were allowed with a variation or reduction of sentence, 6 were allowed with an order for retrial, 154 were dismissed, 12 were dismissed and the sentences were substituted or increased, 25 against convictions were quashed and sentences set aside and 13 were withdrawn. This compares with 195 criminal appeals involving 252 persons heard in 1959.

In the Subordinate Courts a total of 3,980 civil cases were heard during the year, compared with 4,302 in 1959. The great majority was heard in the urban areas of Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. In addition 27,135 persons were tried by the Subordinate Courts for

criminal offences in 1960, compared with 23,205 in 1959. The offences are tabled below, together with comparative figures for the three previous years.

PERSONS TRIED IN SUBORDINATE COURTS

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Attempted suicide .. ..	10 ..	11 ..	2 ..	35
Unlawful wounding .. ..	143 ..	153 ..	212 ..	263
Rape .. ..	1 ..	3 ..	— ..	4
Other sexual offences .. ..	47 ..	38 ..	32 ..	20
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm .. ..	204 ..	204 ..	225 ..	284
Common assault .. ..	182 ..	110 ..	153 ..	173
Simple larceny .. ..	896 ..	1,156 ..	1,169 ..	1,326
Burglary, housebreaking, etc. ..	722 ..	805 ..	939 ..	857
Larceny by servants .. ..	535 ..	539 ..	415 ..	352
Receiving stolen goods .. ..	77 ..	89 ..	83 ..	78
False pretences .. ..	62 ..	138 ..	117 ..	143
Arson .. ..	85 ..	102 ..	174 ..	144
Forgery .. ..	131 ..	175 ..	162 ..	162
Other offences under Penal Code ..	860 ..	720 ..	2,647 ..	1,347
Leaving Protectorate without pass ..	19 ..	21 ..	47 ..	21
Offences against African Employment Ordinance .. ..	35 ..	48 ..	24 ..	880
African Tax Laws .. ..	5,862 ..	6,580 ..	11,021 ..	13,020
Game Laws .. ..	59 ..	37 ..	57 ..	21
Forest Laws .. ..	23 ..	36 ..	158 ..	72
Firearms Laws .. ..	189 ..	300 ..	108 ..	195
Public Health Laws .. ..	44 ..	93 ..	38 ..	11
Intoxicating liquor .. ..	650 ..	541 ..	599 ..	314
Township Laws .. ..	342 ..	147 ..	328 ..	284
Epidemic and contagious diseases ..	7 ..	1 ..	— ..	2
Motor traffic .. ..	3,037 ..	2,849 ..	2,733 ..	4,915
Diseases of cattle .. ..	13 ..	17 ..	17 ..	80
Plants diseases .. ..	9 ..	13 ..	13 ..	33
Witchcraft .. ..	20 ..	39 ..	11 ..	22
Public roads .. ..	590 ..	410 ..	416 ..	594
Sanitary Boards .. ..	10 ..	2 ..	4 ..	1
Other Protectorate Legislation ..	870 ..	609 ..	1,208 ..	1,357
Offences against African Law and Custom .. ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	10
Offences against Federal Legislation ..	51 ..	21 ..	93 ..	115
TOTALS .. ..	<u>15,785</u>	<u>16,007</u>	<u>23,205</u>	<u>27,135</u>

The following table sets out the outcome of the 27,135 cases tried in Subordinate Courts:

A. Cases not subject to confirmation or revision by the High Court:

(i)	Acquitted or otherwise discharged .. ..	4,107
(ii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and whipping .. ..	103
(iii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and a fine .. ..	25
(iv)	Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay compensation ..	51
(v)	Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine ..	3,203
(vi)	Sentenced to a fine and to pay compensation .. ..	79
(vii)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and unable to pay the fine .. ..	10,568



(viii)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and paid the fine .. .. .	7,716
(ix)	Fined and bound over .. .. .	12
(x)	Sentenced to pay compensation only .. .. .	15
(xi)	Bound over .. .. .	411
(xii)	Discharged on account of tender years or the trivial nature of the offence .. .. .	351
(xiii)	Sentence postponed under the African Tax Ordinance ..	57
(xiv)	Found insane .. .. .	9
(xv)	Sentences and convictions quashed by the High Court ..	26
(xvi)	Sentenced to whipping and fine or compensation ..	1
(xvii)	Sentenced to whipping alone .. .. .	1

*B. Cases confirmed by the High Court:*

(i)	Sentenced to imprisonment and whipping .. .. .	—
(ii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay fine .. .. .	6
(iii)	Sentenced to pay fine and compensation .. .. .	1
(iv)	Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine ..	321
(v)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default and unable to pay the fine .. .. .	18
(vi)	Sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in default and paid the fine .. .. .	3
(vii)	Sentenced to imprisonment and to pay compensation ..	—

*C. Cases modified by the High Court:*

(i)	Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine ..	31
(ii)	Sentenced to a fine or imprisonment in default .. .. .	1
(iii)	Sentences quashed .. .. .	19
TOTAL .. .. .		<u>27,135</u>

One hundred and sixty-three juvenile cases came before the courts during 1960 compared with 134 in 1959.

### *African Courts*

The African Courts Ordinance, Cap. 75, provides for the setting up of African courts. The courts are constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which they have jurisdiction, though the Provincial Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, prescribe the constitution of any African court or the order of precedence among the members thereof, or the powers and duties of any persons acting as assessors to any court in his Province. In accordance with custom no Chief sits alone to hear cases; he is aided by assessors who either sit by hereditary right or are selected on account of their special wisdom or aptitude. The composition of the courts is laid down in the court warrants. The courts are financed by the local authority for the area concerned and court assessors receive a fixed salary.

African courts have been established throughout the Protectorate and the practice and procedure of these courts is regulated in accordance with native law and custom, subject to any rules which may be made by the Governor. Warrants defining the jurisdiction and powers of the courts are issued by Provincial Commissioners.

In general the jurisdiction of African courts is limited to "cases and matters in which all the parties are Africans and the defendant was, at the time when the cause of the action arose, resident or being within the jurisdiction of the court." The purpose of the courts is to administer a justice which is understood and appreciated by Africans and is as far as possible in accordance with accepted African customs. They have no jurisdiction in cases in connection with the succession to chieftainship or headmanship or in cases involving land.

African courts may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all criminal charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are Africans and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part, within the jurisdiction of the court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence. African courts have no jurisdiction to try offences in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred, or which are punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life. Except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one for dowry only, they may not try cases in connection with marriage, other than marriage contracted under or in accordance with Moham-medan or native law or custom. They are empowered to administer certain provisions of the statutory law by order of the Governor under section 13 of the African Courts Ordinance and the provisions of the Natural Resources Ordinance, Cap. 120, and rules made thereunder.

African courts have and may exercise civil jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the African Courts Ordinance. Civil proceedings relating to immovable property must be taken in the African court within the area of whose jurisdiction the property is situated.

The powers of each court are set out in the warrant establishing it. Courts are divided into three classes as follows:

<i>Class A</i>	Fine not exceeding £25; Imprisonment not exceeding six months.
<i>Class B</i>	Fine not exceeding £10; Imprisonment not exceeding three months.
<i>Class C</i>	Fine not exceeding £5; Imprisonment not exceeding one month.

In cases of a criminal nature an African court may impose a fine, or may order imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. Orders for compensation may also be made.

Provincial and District Commissioners have in the first instance complete powers of review and revision over African courts' cases and appeals against orders or decisions of an African court go either to a



District African Appeal Court, where there is one, or direct to the District Commissioners and thereafter to the Provincial Commissioners. Appeals from African courts lie ultimately to a judge of the High Court.

The African urban courts, started in Blantyre and Zomba in 1951, and later at Lilongwe, continued to function throughout the year. Each court has a panel of members of whom three are chosen for each sitting. These urban courts deal with petty cases in the townships and also with matters involving African customary law.

A revised memorandum on African courts was published in 1952 and a Chinyanja version of the memorandum, which is designed to assist Administrative Officers and others whose work is connected with African courts, was completed and published in 1954.

#### CASES HEARD BY AFRICAN COURTS DURING 1960

	Provinces			Total
	Southern	Central	Northern	
1. Total Number of cases (civil and criminal) ..	34,525	20,014	11,437	65,976
2. Number of persons convicted (or in civil cases dealt with) under the following:				
(a) Natural Resources offences ..	1,405	1,250	75	2,730
(b) N.A. Rules and Orders and District Council By-Laws other than (a) and (c)	6,193	2,966	1,458	10,617
(c) African Tax and Local Rates ..	1,676	193	70	1,939
(d) Protectorate Laws other than (a) and (c)	11,693	5,906	2,044	19,643
(e) African Laws and Customs ..	15,393	10,772	8,201	34,366
3. Punishments Ordered:				
(a) Imprisonment only .. ..	946	226	43	1,215
(b) Fine only .. ..	17,050	7,809	3,791	28,650
(c) Compensation only .. ..	3,712	1,314	1,557	6,583
(d) Fine and Compensation .. ..	9,832	10,306	2,475	22,613
(e) Imprisonment and Fine or Compensation .. ..	585	1,092	402	2,079

#### POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force is constituted by the Police Ordinance, Cap. 64, and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the Protectorate. There are no Regional or Native Authority Police Forces.

The authorized establishment of the Force was increased during the year by 23 Gazetted Officers, 61 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and 635 other ranks. The establishment of civilian staff was increased by one. In the course of the year 22 Gazetted Officers and 70 Inspectors, Grade II, were appointed and, of these, 11 gazetted posts and 2 posts of Inspector were filled by promotions from within the Force. Four posts of Assistant Superintendent and 35 posts of Inspector were filled temporarily by Inspectors and Sergeants seconded from police forces in the United Kingdom. Seven hundred and four constables were recruited—428 for general duties, 182 for the Police Mobile Force, 72 for the Traffic and Transport Branch, 14 Signallers and 8 others for various specialist duties. Three hundred and forty-four constables completed the full six months recruits' course at the Police Training School.

The establishment and strength position of the Force at the end of 1960 was as follows:

			<i>Establishment</i>		<i>Strength</i>
Gazetted Officers	..	..	90	..	74*
Inspectorate	..	..	261	..	220†
Other Ranks	..	..	2,677	..	2,535
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			3,028	..	2,829
Civilian Staff	..	..	118	..	113
			<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	<u>3,146</u>		<u>2,942</u>

\* Includes one Civilian and 4 United Kingdom secondments.

† Includes 35 United Kingdom officers on secondment.

Gazetted Officers and Inspectors attended courses of instruction both in Nyasaland and in the United Kingdom. Two Sub-Inspectors attended the non-Gazetted Police Officers' Course at Hendon and two were promoted to the rank of Inspector, Grade II. Local promotion courses were attended by 74 Constables, 12 Second Sergeants and 18 First Sergeants. A course for buglers was also held during the year.

The Force is organized in three territorial Police Divisions corresponding in areas to the three Administrative Provinces of the Protectorate. The Southern Division, which is the largest, is commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Central and Northern Divisions by Assistant Commissioners. Towards the end of the year certain changes were introduced in Headquarters administration. The Police Training School moved to Kanjedza, situated between Blantyre and Limbe, and took over buildings constructed as an Artisan Training Centre. An Assistant Commissioner, designated Officer in Charge Operations and Training, was placed in command of the Training School, the Police Mobile Force and the maintenance of Headquarters buildings. The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch was split into a Finance Branch and a Stores Branch. A new Headquarters Branch known as Traffic and Transport was brought into being permitting the officer who was previously in charge of all communications to concentrate on radio communications. The Criminal Investigation Division and the Special Branch continued to function as before.

There are twenty-three police stations, four sub-stations and twenty-three police posts in the Protectorate.

Fixed V.H.F. radio stations were installed at Ngabu, Kasiya and Nathenje, and a H.F. station was installed at Chinteché. A further eight V.H.F. stations were added to the estates network in the Southern Province during the year. In the Central Province a thirteen station V.H.F. network covering the markets of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, and working on a police frequency, was installed by a radio manufacturing company.



Each Divisional Headquarters and all police stations have radio communication and, in addition, six police posts are equipped with radio. All Force radio stations can operate on a common frequency in either the V.H.F. or H.F. bands. This enables any station to contact Force Headquarters, where 24-hour watches on V.H.F. and H.F. are maintained. Radio was installed in twenty Land-Rovers of the Police Mobile Force and the Force network now comprises 73 fixed and 32 mobile stations. Radio communication with other Police Forces in East and Central Africa is also available.

Three training courses in morse code operation were held in 1960 and 32 operators qualified. Thirteen potential signallers were under instruction at the end of the year.

One hundred and seventy-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three written radiograms were handled over all networks during 1960 which is an increase in traffic of 33 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Motor traffic accidents showed an increase of 15.6 per cent. on the 1959 figure. Seven fewer persons were killed—a decrease of 6.3 per cent. The number of vehicles licensed increased from 12,781 in 1959 to 14,723 in 1960. The following table shows the number of motor traffic accidents and casualties for the period 1957/60:

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of accidents .. ..	1,426	1,826	1,898	2,195
Number of persons killed .. ..	70	92	118	111
Number of persons injured .. ..	615	841	853	920

At the end of the year the Police transport fleet consisted of 157 vehicles, an overall increase of 20 over the 1959 figure. In addition there were 24 motor cycles.

The Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Division comprises the Criminal Records Office, the Fingerprint Section, and the Central Firearms Registry. There were 65,160 sets of fingerprints filed in the Fingerprint Bureau which forms part of the Criminal Records Office. During the year 10,431 sets of fingerprints were received in the Bureau for search. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three were identified as belonging to persons with criminal records and, of these, 878 had three or more previous convictions. Eight hundred and sixteen sets of prints were recorded in the single print collection.

Particulars of 8,569 registered firearms were held in the Central Firearms Registry, and 507 new firearms were registered during the year. Two hundred and forty-two certificates were issued for the importation of firearms and ammunition.

The registration of aliens is no longer a police responsibility.

A total of 44,987 offences was handled by the Police during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 6.7 per cent. over the

1959 figure and statutory cases increased by 33.5 per cent. The overall increase of 7,890 cases was 21.2 per cent. over the 1959 figure.

Comparative figures for cases reported in recent years are shown in the following tables:

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Murder and manslaughter ..	64	85	86	110	137
All classes of breaking ..	2,288	2,070	2,864	3,121	3,316
Theft (including robbery, false pretences, and receiving stolen property) ..	4,432	4,519	5,925	6,010	7,142
Arson ..	386	481	509	641	747
Other offences: Penal Code ..	4,456	4,836	5,389	7,161	6,861
Statutory Offences ..	14,440	17,361	16,821	20,054	26,784
TOTAL ..	<u>26,066</u>	<u>29,352</u>	<u>31,594</u>	<u>37,097</u>	<u>44,987</u>

The second phase of the Police Development Building Programme was approved in the middle of 1960 and very satisfactory progress was made in the planning of the new works approved.

During the year 3 new police posts, 35 quarters for senior ranks and 195 quarters for junior ranks were completed. A new Special Branch Headquarters at Zomba was completed and occupied before the end of the year. Certain alterations to the Artisan Training Centre at Kanjedza which were necessary when it was taken over as a Training School had been almost completed by the end of the year. Several minor alterations were also carried out to stations and offices. In addition, over a hundred temporary quarters were constructed at stations and posts throughout the country to house junior ranks pending the building of permanent quarters.

The cost of the Force again increased and the comparative table below shows how this has risen over recent years:

	<i>Estimate</i> 1958/59 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1959/60 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1960/61 £
Personal Emoluments ..	381,555	519,224	728,487
Other Charges ..	107,099	130,222	225,429
Total Recurrent ..	<u>488,654</u>	<u>649,446</u>	<u>953,916</u>
Special Expenditure ..	22,360	14,139	30,483
Development Expenditure ..	—	76,451	112,516
TOTAL ..	<u>£511,014</u>	<u>£740,036</u>	<u>£1,096,915</u>

The Police Band, which is under the command of an African Bandmaster, was maintained at full establishment and continued to give a high standard of performance.



## *Chapter 10*

### Public Utilities and Public Works

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC utility services in Nyasaland are confined to electricity and water undertakings in the main townships, Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, and at a number of district headquarters.

Electricity is a Federal responsibility and the principal electricity installations are owned and operated by the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, which was established under Federal legislation on 1st February, 1957.

All public water supplies in Nyasaland are Government owned, except for those of the Lilongwe and Blantyre/Limbe townships, which are controlled by statutory water boards. Village hand-operated bore-holes are supervised by the Water Development Department, but the Government-owned water supplies are administered by the Public Works Department.

#### WATER AND SEWERAGE

The Water Branch of the Public Works Department is represented on, and advises the Government on any new schemes submitted by the two statutory Water Boards. The Branch is responsible for the design and supervision of construction of water supplies (except village bore-holes) and sewerage schemes elsewhere in the territory. Consulting engineers are commissioned for specific schemes which are in excess of the departmental capacity. During 1960 £36,650 was expended on the development of reticulated water supplies and £8,231 on sewerage works.

Extensions to water supply schemes were completed or under construction during the year at Zomba, Dedza, Dowa, Nkata Bay, Chikwawa, Mzuzu, Mlanje, Chitedze, Bvumbwe and Nkande. New water installations were completed or were under construction at Balaka, Fort Manning, Fort Hill, Chinteché and at six small institutions. Investigations and designs were continued at Chiradzulu, Mbawa, Masambanjati, Domasi, Salima and Kochira.

Work started on the Blantyre/Limbe Water Board's new extensions which will involve pumping water over a distance of 23 miles from the Shire River. The cost is estimated at £2,500,000. Out of a total of eight contracts, six were let.

Consultants' reports for proposed extensions to the Lilongwe township water supply at a cost of £306,360, for the installation of sewerage and sewage treatment works in the Zomba township at a cost

of £166,180 and for the commercial areas of the Blantyre/Limbe township at a cost of £248,000 were scrutinized by the Branch. Consultants were appointed to report also on the provision of sewerage for part of the Lilongwe township.

### PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department is responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of Nyasaland Government buildings, offices and dwelling quarters. It also acts as agent for the Federal Government for the construction and maintenance of all its buildings in Nyasaland, and accepts design commitments and preparation of contract documents which are outside that Government's own capacity.

Designs and preparation of contract documents are executed departmentally up to capacity, the balance of requirements being undertaken by consulting architects, structural engineers and quantity surveyors commissioned for specific projects.

Execution of all buildings maintenance and new construction up to their remaining capacity is carried out by the department's three Provincial organizations and the Zomba Works Division (which is directly administered by the Buildings Branch). Specific construction projects outside departmental capacity are executed by contract and since July have been directly administered and controlled by the Buildings Branch. These services form the bulk of the building projects executed and during the year 32 contracts were let with a total value of £1,438,635. A Superintending Quantity Surveyor and a Superintending Architect were detached from the Buildings Branch Headquarters staff to administer locally contract works in the Northern and Central Provinces.

Major building works completed during 1960 on behalf of the Nyasaland Government included secondary schools at Mzuzu and Dedza, the second stages of Police Mobile Force stations at Mzuzu, Lilongwe and Limbe, Special Branch offices at Lilongwe and Zomba, new Police stations or extensions to existing stations with institutional housing at Champira, Visanza, Chipoka, Kasiya, Chingale, Jali, Namadzi and Ntondwe, the Rangeley Stadium in Blantyre/Limbe, buildings for a tobacco demonstration farm at Makoka, and the following housing units:

#### Pool Housing—

66 senior staff houses.

26 junior staff houses.

#### Institutional Housing—

24 senior staff houses.

281 junior staff houses.



Works in progress for the Nyasaland Government, but uncompleted at the end of 1960, included new District Headquarters at Nkata Bay and Kota Kota; new Police stations or extensions to existing stations with institutional housing at Nkata Bay, Mzimba, Karonga, Fort Hill, Rumpi, Kota Kota, Mponela, Namitete, Salima, Sharpe Vale, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Monkey Bay and Palombe; a store for the P.W.D. at Lilongwe; a girls' secondary school at Lilongwe; a farm institute at Makanga; and a rest house for Members of the Legislative Council in Zomba.

Major building works completed for the Federal Government included Stages I and II of an Asian and Coloured secondary school at Chichiri; a maternity block and a bulk medical store at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Blantyre; an Asian school and headmaster's house at Salima; extensions to the Asian school at Limbe; extensions at St. Andrew's School, Blantyre; school hostels at Chichiri and Blantyre; and various junior and senior staff housing units.

Work in progress for the Federal Government, but uncompleted at the end of the year, included holding and remand prisons at Mzuzu and Blantyre; rural hospitals Stage I at Fort Hill, Mponela and Kabudula; Stage III of the Asian and Coloured secondary school at Chichiri; Asian schools and headmasters' houses at Chiromo, Luchenza and Mlanje; extensions to the Asian and Coloured primary school at Dedza; extensions to the Glenae European School at Cholo; and various junior and senior staff housing units.

## WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Water Development Department is responsible for the study of the surface and underground water resources of the Protectorate, for dealing with water licence applications, for advising on dams and small irrigation works, and for the drilling and maintenance of bored wells for rural water supplies.

The Department is administered by a Director who is responsible to the Secretary for Natural Resources. The establishment of the Department includes 34 Senior Branch posts, two of which are filled by the secondment of geologists from the Geological Survey Department. The secondment of one geologist only was possible for most of the year and the services of a consultant geologist had to be obtained for a few months. Recruitment of Hydrological Assistants proved difficult and there were three vacancies at the end of the year.

Collection of stream flow and suspended sediment data continued throughout the Protectorate and in some areas, notably in the Lake Chilwa-Chiuta basin, the hydrological survey was extended. The water resources in the Zomba, Mlanje, Lilongwe and Vipya areas continued to be the subject of detailed studies.

Research was initiated on the effect of afforestation on the run-off from mountain catchments, and further research was made on the measurement of evaporation.

Trials on the spreading of an evaporation-reducing monomolecular film were carried out on the impounding reservoir at Nankhunda Dam near Blantyre throughout the dry season.

The water boring section which undertakes the drilling of bored wells on African trust land, for Government Departments and, where commercial firms are unable to operate for private interests, drilled 111 wells during the year. This was rather less than usual due to an increase in the number of larger diameter bored wells which were required by Government Departments, and to the resignation of one driller late in the year. Drilling success was 95 per cent., footage drilled was 15,350 feet, and the average test yield for the productive wells was 667 gallons per hour. Six drilling rigs were in operation for most of the year, two in the Southern Province, one in the Central Province and three in the Northern Province. Upon the resignation of one driller, one rig was withdrawn from the Northern Province.

Geophysical surveys to locate underground water which were undertaken for the public and for out-station water supply schemes numbered 152.

Under a scheme by which the cost of construction of a dam on a farm may be subsidized by the Government, designs for four dams and one weir were prepared for private estates. Water supply schemes, largely for irrigation purposes, were designed for three Agricultural Department stations and for one Veterinary Department station.

Reports on water supply, irrigation and hydro-electric power potential were prepared, three for private estates and three for the Agricultural Department. Hydrological data was provided to private estates and engineering consultants for a number of schemes, including hydro-electric schemes at Nkula Falls, Lilongwe and Mzuzu, water supply schemes for Zomba and Lilongwe, and the Elephant Marsh land reclamation scheme.

Fifteen applications for new water licences and ten cases of renewals of water licences were dealt with during the year.

A six-day informal conference on hydrology, attended by twelve delegates from East and Central African territories and by a number of observers, was held in Blantyre in June.



## *Chapter 11*

### Communications

#### SHIPPING

NYASALAND is served by the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa, through which the majority of its imports and exports must pass. Clearance of goods through the port proceeded smoothly with very little congestion. An estimated 1,519,278 tons of cargo were landed and 1,619,039 tons shipped during 1960, making a total of cargo handled during the year of 3,209,317 short tons, compared with a total of 3,053,129 short tons in 1959.

#### RAILWAYS

Communication with the sea at Beira (and thence with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa) is effected by the 3 foot 6 inch gauge line, operated jointly by the Nyasaland Railways Limited, the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. Beginning from the northern end, the companies own 273 miles, 43 miles and 181 miles respectively, while the remaining 18 miles from Dondo Junction to Beira, over which the companies have running rights, belong to the Portuguese Government (C.M.F.) (B.).

The line passes over the Lower Zambesi Bridge after leaving Nyasaland; this bridge, with a length of 12,064 feet, is the longest single line bridge in the world. The principal station in Nyasaland is at Limbe but the Northern Extension to the line continues to the railhead at Salima. At Chipoka, 17 miles south of Salima, trains connect with the Nyasaland Railways passenger-cargo service on Lake Nyasa.

The combined rolling stock of the three companies consists of 53 steam locomotives, 45 passenger coaches, 710 goods wagons, 29 fuel tank cars, 2 steam rail-cars and 2 diesel rail-cars. The diesel rail-cars, introduced in 1955, cut travelling time from Limbe to Beira by 7 hours and from Limbe to Salima by 5½ hours.

The following figures show passengers carried and goods hauled by the associated companies in each of the years from 1954.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC 1954-60  
(Including N.R., N.E., C.A.R., T.Z.R. and Lake Service)

Year	Total passen- gers	Tonnage hauled (short tons)					
		Tobacco	Cotton	Tea	Salt	General goods	Total tonnage
1954	345,408	29,893	7,539	9,204	7,268	523,583	577,487
1955	380,640	23,439	6,857	9,753	3,661	623,367	667,177
1956	341,074	30,939	4,649	11,340	4,096	673,212	724,236
1957	462,438	29,638	13,610	10,262	5,293	972,278	1,031,081
1958	550,424	32,833	11,074	12,111	3,651	942,211	1,001,080
1959	558,297	31,533	16,250	12,798	3,182	1,081,049	1,144,812
1960*	491,542	27,452	19,886	12,228	2,317	978,258	1,040,194

\*Figures for 1960 are for 10 months January to October, inclusive, only.

### ROADS

Main inter-territorial roads in Nyasaland extend from Mwanza on the road from Salisbury at the Portuguese East Africa border, through Chileka, Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, Liwonde, Dedza, Lilongwe and Mzimba to Tunduma in Tanganyika, from the Portuguese East Africa border through Mlanje and Cholo to Limbe, from Namwera through Fort Johnston to Liwonde, and from the Northern Rhodesia border at Fort Manning through Lilongwe to Salima.

Other main roads provide alternative routes between these centres and connect the inter-territorial road system with all District headquarters, the main commercial and crop extraction centres, and the Nyasaland Railway system.

Financial and executive responsibility for the design, construction, improvement and maintenance of public roads within the territory is apportioned as follows:

Category	Mileage	Finance	Execution
1. Inter-territorial roads	1,022	Federal Govt.	Public Works Dept.
2. Roads within Townships .. ..	48	Town Councils	Town Councils
3. Other main roads ..	2,085	Nyasaland Govt.	Public Works Dept.
4. District Roads ..	3,029	Nyasaland Govt.	P. & D.A. and Forestry Depts.
5. Other minor roads ..	—	District Councils or Native Authorities	District Councils or Native Authorities.

The Public Works Department is directly responsible for the execution of all works required under categories 1 and 3, and for supplying technical advice, and in some cases other services in connection with the remaining categories.



Design and construction of new works and major improvements is executed departmentally up to the capacity of the Roads Branch and the Provincial organizations, the balance being absorbed by the use of consultants and public works contractors. The Provincial organizations are responsible for the execution of all road maintenance and minor improvement works.

During the year three Departmental road development units were operating in the Protectorate reconstructing roads to gravel standard. At Salima a 14½ mile circuit road was constructed as part of a plan to improve Lake-shore facilities and in the Lower River area of the Southern Province 35 miles of crop extraction road and the Chapananga bridge were completed together with the first 10 miles of the main road between Blantyre and Chikwawa. The units were then engaged on the reconstruction of the Chitala-Benga road and the main road north from Liwonde with the third unit moving to the Midima road.

The Luweya bridge, financed by the Beit Trust, was completed in 1960 and a start was made on the construction of bridge works on the Chitala-Benga road. Three ferries were obtained from the United Kingdom, two of which were put into service at Chia and Chiromo.

Increased efficiency of execution of road maintenance and minor improvement works by the Provincial organizations was secured by the purchase of additional plant and caravans for the use of mechanized mobile units—a method of operation initiated in 1958 to replace the traditional but less effective manual maintenance. Mobile field laboratories based in each Province were employed principally on locating gravel and testing construction materials. A drilling unit carried out foundation investigations at proposed bridge sites.

Consulting engineers commissioned by the Department completed designs for the first 14 miles of the Blantyre-Matope road and the Chileka-Mwanza inter-territorial road. They then began preparing a design for the realignment of the main road north from Ncheu to Dedza.

At the end of the year contractors were engaged on the reconstruction of a section of the Matope road, including the construction of three major pre-stressed concrete bridges. In the tea growing area of the Protectorate, the Cholo-Makwasa road and one major bridge were also under construction. Both these roads will have bituminous surfaces. The contract for the construction of a new road and bridgeworks between Dedza and Linthipe neared completion as also did the reconstruction of industrial access roads in Blantyre.

The Municipality of Blantyre and Limbe and Lilongwe Town Council, with financial assistance from the Nyasaland Government, engaged consultants to assist in the development and reconstruction of roads in their areas and contractors began work in Blantyre and Limbe carrying out major work to this end. In Zomba both the Likangala and the Mponda bridges were widened and reconstructed.

Training of African plant operators continued in the Departmental training school—operators being posted to Provincial staffs on completion of training. Training of African Technical Assistants also continued both in Headquarters and in the field.

### VEHICLES

The total number of motor vehicles at the end of 1960 was 14,723, being an increase of 1,942 for the year.

Types of vehicles at 31st December, 1960, compared with those at the end of 1959, were as under:

<i>Private Motor Cars</i>					1959		1960
12 h.p. and under	..	..	..	..	1,470	..	1,644
13 to 19 h.p.	..	..	..	..	2,261	..	2,794
20 h.p. and over	..	..	..	..	1,742	..	1,915
TOTAL					5,473		6,353
<i>Commercial Vehicles</i>							
Carrying capacity 30 cwt. and under		..	..	..	2,510	..	2,897
Carrying capacity 31 cwt. to 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	291	..	444
Carrying capacity over 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	1,805	..	1,925
TOTAL					4,606		5,266
<i>Motor Cycles</i>	..	..	..	..	1,268	..	1,524
<i>Agricultural Tractors</i>	..	..	..	..	646	..	690

There was a 38 per cent. increase in the number of African owned vehicles during the year. Numbers of African owned vehicles at the end of 1960, compared with 1959, were:

					1959		1960
Private motor cars	..	..	..	..	574	..	783
Commercial vehicles	..	..	..	..	949	..	1,221
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	538	..	853
TOTAL					2,061		2,857

A fleet of 103 omnibuses of up-to-date design was operated by the Nyasaland Transport Company, a subsidiary of Rhodesia United Transport Ltd.

Regular services were run on 57 routes and fares remained at 2½d per mile 1st Class and 1½d 2nd Class.

On 1st July the tax on motor spirit was increased by 3d per gallon and the licence duties on diesel-driven vehicles was increased by 30 per cent.

These increases did not affect the rates for the carriage of goods.

There was an adequate supply of new vehicles, spares and accessories.



## LAKE TRANSPORT

Internal traffic on Lake Nyasa is moved by the Nyasaland Railways Ltd., operating a fleet of 5 tugs, 14 barges each of 25–30 ton capacity, M.V. *Mpasa* of 200 ton cargo capacity and M.V. *Ilala II* which has a displacement of 620 tons, carries 100 tons of cargo and accommodates 11 first class, 28 third class and 220 fourth class passengers. The *Ilala* maintains a regular service round the Lake (which is 356 miles long and from 10 to 50 miles wide), the whole voyage taking 8 days. In addition the Railways operate the 200 ton cargo vessel M.V. *Nkwazi*, a motor launch *Ncheni* and four towing barges which are owned by the Federal Government.

Wireless communications are installed at Railway Headquarters, Limbe, at Lake ports and on ships.

Navigation lights have been installed at essential points on the Lake.

In 1958 the Federal Government opened a port installation at Nkata Bay. This has a floating pontoon hammerhead type jetty to enable ships to come alongside, whatever the level of the Lake.

LAKE SERVICE  
*Passengers and Cargo 1955–60*

<i>Year</i>						<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cargo carried (short tons)</i>
1955	..	..	..	..	..	23,664	9,917
1956	..	..	..	..	..	32,948	12,527
1957	..	..	..	..	..	44,480	12,790
1958	..	..	..	..	..	46,645	16,088
1959	..	..	..	..	..	40,023	14,304
1960*	..	..	..	..	..	40,017	14,033

\*Figures for 1960 are for 10 months January–October, only.

## AIR

Construction, improvement and maintenance of all aerodromes and landing grounds in Nyasaland are carried out by the Public Works Department from funds provided by the Federal Government; the Federal Director of Civil Aviation is responsible for the control of air traffic and the provision of operational specifications.

The Central African Airways Corporation provides all the internal air services and almost all the regional services of the territory. The principal airports in the Protectorate are at Blantyre (Chileka) and at Lilongwe. Other landing grounds capable of taking sizeable aircraft are

at Salima, Mzuzu and Fort Hill whilst smaller landing grounds capable of taking small aircraft are also maintained at Zomba, Monkey Bay, Mzimba, Karonga and Fort Johnston.

Central African Airways operates Viscount and Dakota aircraft to connect Blantyre with Salisbury, Lusaka, Johannesburg, Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi. A daily service—Sundays excepted—is provided from Blantyre to Salisbury which connects with services to South Africa and England; a service from Salisbury to Blantyre is provided each day except Sundays. There is a twice weekly return service through Blantyre from Salisbury to Nairobi via Dar-es-Salaam.

With Beaver aircraft Central African Airways covers 800 unduplicated route miles in Nyasaland rendering a valuable service to the scattered communities in the north. Air services operate twice weekly through Mzimba, Mzuzu, Karonga and Fort Hill to Mbeya in Tanganyika while Fort Johnston, Monkey Bay and Salima also have twice weekly services. Mzimba and Mzuzu are served four times weekly by Lilongwe which has seven return Beaver and one return Dakota schedules a week, the latter connecting to Lusaka.

A new cheap-fare weekly “skybus” service was inaugurated on 1st February, 1960, between Blantyre and Salisbury. The service was operated by Dakota aircraft with high density seating for 40 passengers, and provision for carrying bicycles. No transport, booking or cabin facilities were offered and the cost of the Blantyre–Salisbury flight was only £4–10s–0d.

The new service proved so popular that from 1st October it was made twice weekly and a second new weekly service to Lilongwe, Fort Jameson, Fort Rosebery and Ndola was introduced.

The following figures indicate developments in the use of air services in recent years.

	<i>Blantyre</i>		<i>Lilongwe</i>	
	1953	1960	1953	1960
Aircraft movements .. ..	2,432	4,090	2,456	2,166
Passengers handled—In .. ..	5,318	38,238	14,034	13,485
Passengers handled—Out .. ..	4,971	41,032	16,566	15,586
Mail (in kilos)—In .. ..	41,712	64,137	8,038	15,798
Mail (in kilos)—Out .. ..	21,452	55,436	5,115	12,293
Freight (in kilos)—In .. ..	151,563	255,178	34,845	69,459
Freight (in kilos)—Out .. ..	38,853	234,574	12,462	17,761



## Chapter 12

# Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

### PRESS

#### *History*

PRINTING and the production of reading matter were among the earliest "civilized" developments in Nyasaland. As far back as 1878 the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland brought out a hand press and produced a monthly journal, *Life and Work in Central Africa*. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa produced a journal, *Nyasa News*, at its headquarters on Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa in 1893.

The first regular newspaper to be produced was the *British Central Africa Gazette*, which first appeared in Zomba on 1st January, 1894. The first issue was apparently set up over the Christmas holidays in 1893, for several copies escaped the proof reader with the date 1st December, 1893, on two pages and 1st January, 1894, on the remainder. The printers were Yaos who had been trained by the missions, and one or two are said to have come from Zanzibar.

The *British Central Africa Gazette* was the official medium for the publication of notices, regulations and announcements of the Administration, but it also carried a wealth of material in the form of reports from the districts, accounts by travellers, advice on agriculture and local news, which now present a very vivid picture of the life in those days in Central Africa. Local merchants were quick to take advantage of the *Gazette* for their advertisements, one of them reading simply "For Sale, A quantity of Round and Flat Iron". The German Administration in German East Africa also published its regulations in German in the *Gazette*. The "week-end" wars against the slave raiders are described in great detail and the paper is generally a happy hunting ground for the historian. In 1907 the name of the paper was changed to the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, when the Order in Council of that year changed the name of the territory from the British Central Africa Protectorate to the Nyasaland Protectorate.

The *Government Gazette* of today is published weekly by the Government Printer at Zomba and contains only official announcements and notices, Ordinances and such matters as have to be published by law for official information.

The first independent newspaper was the *Central African Planter* published monthly from September, 1895, at Songani near Zomba. Its first editorial apologized for the appearance of a fourth paper in the

Protectorate and hoped that people would not think the field overcrowded. The other papers were *Life and Work*, *Nyasa News* and the *British Central Africa Gazette*. As the telegraph line from Salisbury to Blantyre was completed about this time, the *Central African Planter* was able to publish world news and thus to satisfy a real need.

In 1897 this paper became a weekly and changed its name to the *Central African Times* and later, when the name of the Protectorate was changed, it became the *Nyasaland Times* of today. It is now published on Tuesdays and Fridays. Newcomers to the territory are often puzzled by references to something having been "in last week's CAT" until they learn that the *Times* still carries as its nickname the initials of its predecessor. The *Nyasaland Times* is published by the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. of Blantyre.

### *Nyasaland Newspapers*

The main newspapers in circulation during the year were as follows:

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Language*</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>
UNOFFICIAL				
The <i>Nyasaland Times</i> .. .. .	(E)	3d	twice weekly	Blantyre
The <i>Rhodesia Herald</i> .. .. .	(E)	4d	daily	Salisbury
<i>Bwalo la Nyasaland</i> .. .. .	(ENT)	3d	weekly	Salisbury
<i>Malawi News</i> .. .. .	(EN)	6d	weekly	Limbe
<i>Tsopano</i> .. .. .	(E)	6d	monthly	Salisbury
<i>Parade</i> .. .. .	(E etc.)	6d	monthly	Salisbury
<i>Drum</i> .. .. .	(E)	6d	monthly	Johannesburg
<i>The African</i> .. .. .	(ENT)	3d	fortnightly	Likuni
<i>Mthenga</i> .. .. .	(N)	3d	fortnightly	Mkhoma
The <i>Nyasaland Journal</i> .. .. .	(E)	Subscription	bi-annually	Blantyre
The <i>Nyasaland Farmer and Forester</i> .. .. .	(E)	Subscription	quarterly	Blantyre
OFFICIAL (published by the Government Printer)				
<i>Nyasaland Information Bulletin</i> .. .. .	(EN)	free	weekly	Zomba
<i>Msimbi</i> .. .. .	(ENT)	1d	weekly	Zomba
<i>Students' Newspaper</i> .. .. .	(E)	1d	monthly	Zomba
<i>Nyasaland Government Gazette</i> .. .. .	(E)	varies	weekly	Zomba
(£2 p.a.)				

\*NOTE: E—English: N—Nyanja: T—Tumbuka: etc.—other languages.

*Bwalo la Nyasaland* and *Parade* are published by African Newspapers Ltd., Salisbury.

*Malawi News*, which was first published early in 1960, is the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party.

*The African* is a Roman Catholic newspaper published by the White Fathers.

*Mthenga* is published by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

The *Nyasaland Journal*, the organ of the Nyasaland Society, contains papers on matters of social, cultural, historical and scientific interest in the Protectorate.



The *Nyasaland Farmer and Forester*, which first made its appearance in 1953, publishes material dealing with agricultural, veterinary and forestry affairs.

Details of official papers are given later in this chapter.

The Government-sponsored African Book Centre, with headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe and branches in the Provinces, supplies books and educational material at low rates to the African public.

## BROADCASTING

In March, 1960, the Federal Broadcasting Corporation established a regional station in Nyasaland. At first a 400 watt transmitter was operated in the 90 metre band but this was replaced in May by a 2½ kilowatt transmitter in the 76 metre band, which was received satisfactorily in all areas of the Protectorate. The transmitter was operated by the Federal Ministry of Posts, under an agreement with the F.B.C., at the Post Office transmitting station near Zomba. At the end of the year the Corporation considered the possibility of installing a 10 kilowatt transmitter further to improve reception in the Protectorate.

Programmes originated at the Blantyre Studio were sent by landline and V.H.F. link to the transmitter. The station was on the air for 3 hours per day with programmes in Nyanja (the principal vernacular language of Nyasaland) and English. Programmes in Tumbuka (for the Northern Province) were broadcast on 3 days per week. Tumbuka programmes started in November—the first regular broadcasts to be made in this language in Central Africa.

Vernacular programmes included daily news bulletins, features, magazine programmes, plays, daily religious programmes, book reviews, request programmes, variety shows, tribal and town music and programmes for particular communities such as farmers. It was not possible to carry out detailed listener research but judging from the hundreds of letters received each month response to the regional station was very good. Programmes were also received in the Protectorate from the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's stations in Lusaka and Salisbury. The Lusaka programmes included 15 hours of Nyanja per week and an early morning request programme in English, both of which continued to attract African listeners in Nyasaland. The General Service programmes from Salisbury served the English speaking community who were also able to receive the B.B.C. General Overseas Service, and South African and Portuguese East African stations. Indian stations were received at good strength so the local Asian community was well served in their own languages. Reception of most of these stations was reasonably good in the dry weather but was very varied during the rains when there were fairly frequent electrical storms.

Group wireless sets are available at various centres in Nyasaland, including African clubs, community halls and schools. With the

establishment of its own regional station and the introduction of transistorized receivers within the means of the African population broadcasting in Nyasaland made great progress during 1960.

### FILMS

The only organization to produce films regularly in Nyasaland is that section of the Central African Film Unit which operates in Nyasaland. Centred at Blantyre, personnel at the end of 1960 included 1 Films Officer, 2 Senior Cameramen, 1 Junior Cameraman, 1 Senior Interpreter and 1 Field Assistant (in addition to office staff).

The Central African Film Unit, which falls under the Planning and Technical Services Department of the Public Relations Division of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, has an undertaking to produce films for the Nyasaland Government on an agency basis, and in 1960 most of the production work in Nyasaland was carried out for departments of the Nyasaland Government.

During the year the Central African Film Unit produced 77 newsreel items, undertook 12 major productions and supplied material to three productions of a Federal-wide nature.

Seven of the twelve major productions were wholly of Nyasaland interest and one of the remaining five included the Queen Mother's visit to Nyasaland.

Thirty-five of the 77 newsreel items were filmed for "Rhodesian Spotlight" (of interest mainly to European audiences) and the remainder were filmed for "Rhodesia and Nyasaland News" (of interest mainly to African audiences).

The Nyasaland Information Department distributes but does not regularly produce films. Services rendered by this department are described in the next section of this chapter.

There are in the Protectorate four permanent cinemas which show films in English. These are situated at Limbe and Lilongwe. In addition, four European clubs have their own projectors and hire films from commercial concerns in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

### INFORMATION SERVICES

The Government's information services are the responsibility of a separate department set up on 1st July, 1957, under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. Prior to this date information matters were dealt with by the Information Section of the Secretariat.

The policy of the Information Department is to interpret the policy of Government to the people of the Protectorate and to provide a source of regular and reliable information on Nyasaland to people inside and outside the Protectorate. The Department also assists other Government Departments in public relations matters.



At the end of the year the Department had an establishment of 80. This included a Chief Information Officer, a Press Officer, 6 Information Officers, 3 of whom were based at Provincial centres, 1 Senior Technical Officer, 1 Technical Officer, 1 Departmental Assistant, 2 Assistant Information Officers, 1 Assistant Press Officer, 1 Stenographer, 1 Principal Information Assistant, 2 Sub-Editors, 11 Senior Information Assistants, 4 Information Assistants, 7 Clerks, 1 Storekeeper, 1 Senior Photographer, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Photographer, 4 Press Workers, 9 Messengers, 2 Operator Mechanics, 9 Driver/Operators, 7 Drivers, 2 Fitters and 2 Miscellaneous Minor Employees.

The Information Department has three broad divisions. These are the Headquarters Section, the Provincial Extension Service and the Technical Section.

The Department's Headquarters is in Zomba where its organization includes sections specializing in press work, publications and photography, details of which are given below.

The Provincial Extension Service provides at provincial level an extension of the services supplied by the Headquarters Section of the Department. Provincial Information Officers were established in all three provinces in 1958.

The Technical Section of the Department, situated in Zomba, is concerned with the construction and maintenance of the Department's mobile Information Units, and the repair and maintenance of tape recorders, cinema projectors and other equipment, and the distribution and maintenance of films from a central library.

At the end of October the Department took over an additional wing of offices to meet the needs of its expanding services. The Headquarters staff and Press Section moved to new offices in Zomba, while the Publications Section expanded into the wing previously occupied by the whole department. The new block included a news room to act as the hub of the Press Section's news services.

### *The Press Section*

The Press Section of the Nyasaland Information Department, which was reorganized on news-agency lines in 1958 by the Press Officer (an ex-Fleet Street journalist) served newsmen and the Government on an increasing scale.

Some 600 press releases were issued during the year covering official news and announcements. These were relayed by wire and telephone or sent by airmail on local, regional and world networks. By the end of the year the section was running 21 professional news, picture and feature services for press, radio, and television in many countries.

More than 550 of the 600 press releases were used in F.B.C. newscasts from Salisbury, Lusaka, or Zomba and most were published in the *Nyasaland Times*, *Bwalo la Nyasaland* and other newspapers and journals in the Federation. Many were also used on the B.B.C. Overseas Service and a large number were published in Britain, the U.S.A., Europe, and elsewhere.

The Photographic Section helped to produce photo-feature, picmailer (short, illustrated, news and feature items) and news-and-picture feature services which continued to expand on demand. Picture publicity was obtained in many newspapers and journals in the Federation, Britain and elsewhere. The press team also covered four items for television, and gained time on I.T.V. by the use of one 16 mm. cine-camera.

The Press Section rendered services to the 300-odd overseas correspondents who visited Nyasaland during the year. It also continued to give official coverage of Legislative Council Meetings, the Governor's tours and other important events.

The main "press events" during the year were the visits of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, and other notable visitors mentioned in the "Diary of Events" in Chapter I of Part I.

Other functions carried out by the Press Officer and his staff were the writing of documentary film synopses, news digests, and information leaflets; the editing and revision of reference books, guides and annuals on tourism, economics and other affairs; and the production of booklets.

### *The Publications Section*

The Publications Section of the Nyasaland Information Department was concerned mainly with the publication of its three newspapers, the *Nyasaland Information Bulletin*, *Msimbi*, and the *Students' Newspaper*.

The weekly *Information Bulletin* published by the Nyasaland Information Department continued to improve its circulation during the year. By the end of the year it had reached a weekly figure of 60,000. The *Bulletin* contained news items and other factual reports of interest and was disseminated free to addressees within the country, in neighbouring territories and in the United Kingdom. It was the object of the *Bulletin* to interpret and explain the policy of Government to the people through the medium of accurate news items and reports, while at the same time conveying some indication of the development and progress taking place within the Protectorate. The *Bulletin*, whose distribution depends largely upon personal application, is sent weekly without charge to the addressee through the post.



The official vernacular weekly newspaper, *Msimbi* (The Relater or Recorder of News), has been published by the Nyasaland Information Department since October, 1949. It contains local and world news, feature articles, pictures, cartoons, competitions and advertisements. It has a large circulation within Nyasaland and it also reaches Nyasaland Africans in South, Central and East Africa. Its predecessors were *Zoona* (The Truth), published by the *Nyasaland Times* before the war, and *Nkhani za Nyasaland*, a free official weekly news-sheet which replaced *Zoona* at the beginning of the war to make reliable information freely available to the people.

African interest in *Msimbi* continued throughout the year and its weekly circulation averaged 10,000 copies. For many years the main demand for *Msimbi* came from rural areas, but urban Africans in increasing numbers began to subscribe to its readership. It retailed at 1d per copy and carried news in English and in the two main local vernaculars Nyanja and Tumbuka. During 1958 the newspaper was enlarged and is now published as a twelve-pager. Apart from general news and pictures it carried a feature page, readers' letters and world news. As with other newspapers, the paper was passed from hand to hand and its news related orally to illiterates. The annual subscription for the paper was 4s.

The Information Department's *Students' Newspaper*, introduced in 1958 to cater for the needs of students in Nyasaland, was published monthly in English. Its circulation, which can be expected to increase, as educational facilities in Nyasaland increase, averaged 3,500 copies monthly. The newspaper retailed at 1d per copy.

In addition, the section produced 7 posters, 4 pamphlets and 12 leaflets during the year and continued to distribute the large quantities of posters and literature received from the Central Office of Information.

### *The Technical Section*

The Nyasaland Information Department's Technical Section at Zomba is responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of the Department's Information Units; for the installation and maintenance of public address equipment at ceremonies and on District Commissioners' vehicles; and for the operation and maintenance of other technical equipment such as tape recorders and film projectors.

During the course of the year, the Technical Section built a recording studio and cinema, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd December. The studio, which has seating for 25 people, is used for recording talks and indigenous music, previewing films, stripping commentary in the vernacular onto films and for lectures by other Government Departments. New garages and a heavy workshop were also built.

The Section continued to maintain the Information Department's 6 Information Units and six other vehicles. The number of Information Units increased from three to six and during the year they covered

55,495 miles, giving 539 shows to combined audiences of 311,500. A fully-equipped Information Unit was constructed for the Department of Agriculture.

The Section continued to make recordings of Legislative Council debates, and to provide public address equipment for major functions.

During the year it provided this equipment for the visits of the Queen Mother and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan. Public address equipment was also provided for major ceremonies during the year both in Zomba and in the provinces (for such ceremonies as the installation of new Chiefs and Agricultural Shows).

It is responsible for the central film library of the Information Department. This continued to expand and at the end of the year contained some 870 titles available to borrowers. In addition to supplying programmes to the mobile units and cinema vans, the service was made available to 90 owners of independent projectors on estates and in factories, missions, schools and private homes. The main sources of supply were the Central African Film Unit and the Central Office of Information, which provided documentaries and "British News". Films were also purchased from the trade. During the year over 900 packaged programmes were supplied to owners of independent projectors.

### *The Provincial Extension Service*

Provincial Information Officers, now posted to all three Provinces, cover the whole field of information and public relations in their areas. They are concerned mainly with the writing of press communiques covering events which occur in their provinces for the Nyasaland press and Government papers, with the supervision of Information Units, and with rendering other information services at Provincial level.

During 1960, 309 press communiques were issued from the Southern Province, 144 from the Central Province and 97 from the Northern Province. Provincial Information Officers are supplied with cameras and a number of their communiques were illustrated by photographs. Publicity was also given to departmental schemes in the Provinces by the use of photographs.

Each Provincial Information Office was supplied with a second Information Unit during the year. The table below shows the use to which these Information Units were put.

				<i>Miles</i>	<i>Audience</i>	<i>Shows</i>
Southern Province	..	..	..	17,010	106,300	169
Zomba Local	..	..	..	—	13,100	60
Central Province	..	..	..	16,216	136,600	157
Northern Province	..	..	..	22,269	55,500	153
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	55,495	311,500	539
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



Information Units are Land-Rovers equipped with cinema, loudspeaker, tape recording and gramophone apparatus. They either travel from district to district giving cinema shows, disseminating news and distributing papers, booklets and posters or they are used for specific instructional campaigns. For instance Information Units were used to encourage people to pay their tax, uproot their tobacco, dip their cattle and report for vaccination. Use is made of the "flannel-graph" technique, tape recordings, talks over the microphone and films in putting across the objects of campaigns.

The political atmosphere during the year led to the Units being regarded with suspicion or even boycotted in some areas, but no major changes had to be made in regular tours and the staff of the Units continued to work with great enthusiasm.

Provincial Information Officers acted as distributing agents for the *Nyasaland Information Bulletin* in their provinces. They also distributed specialist papers, posters and pamphlets. In addition they catered for the needs of visiting press personnel and undertook a host of other tasks related to information work.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING

The Printing and Stationery Department carries out the official printing for the Nyasaland Government. The Government Press is situated next to the Secretariat in Zomba.

At the end of 1960 the Department had an establishment of 140, which included 15 senior staff and 125 junior staff. All the African staff are trained within the department and 44 African trained printers have final Trade Test Certificates in printing. Twenty-nine apprentices were under training at the end of the year. One African printer was sent to England for training in process engraving in August.

The rebuilding programme for the Government Press was completed early in 1959. The modern equipment housed in the new building includes a Timson rotary press and eight other types of automatic presses. A Warner Jones rotary press was ordered for 1961. A recently-installed process engraving section enabled the department to produce offset litho plates and line blocks for the production of cartoons, posters and pamphlets.

The Press worked to full capacity during the year, production figures in 1960 being as high as those in 1959 when a considerable strain was placed on the Press during and after the declaration of the State of Emergency. The Department produced 22,742,690 forms and 469,116 pads and books for Government Departments during 1960. The maintenance section overhauled 650 typewriters and 330 miscellaneous office machines for Government Departments during the year.

The demand for productions requiring specialist technique continued and in addition the Press was responsible for the printing of the Protectorate Annual Report, the Departmental Annual Reports, the daily *Hansard*, the twelve-page weekly vernacular newspaper, *Msimbi*, with its monthly pictorial supplement, the Information Department's weekly *News Bulletin*, and, for the first time, agricultural bulletins printed on the offset litho.



## *Chapter 13*

### General

#### GAME

AFFAIRS proceeded normally in relation to the Game Reserves though the resignation of the Game Ranger in the Central Province and the absence of the Southern Province Ranger on leave during the second half of the year caused some dislocation. Game populations seemed much as usual, the only relatively high game population being on the Nyika plateau.

The camp in the Mwabvi Game Reserve was ready for use at the beginning of the season but owing to exceptionally poor rains the water supply was bad, and the opening had to be put off pending the sinking of a borehole. This could not be done till very late in the season. A start was made on a new camp at Tongole in the Kota Kota Reserve and the access road and essential buildings were completed by the end of the year. Some extension of the Lifupa camp was also made.

The Nyika plateau continued to show good populations of zebra, roan and eland, a herd of over 100 head of the latter being repeatedly seen, while elephant and buffalo were also observed on isolated occasions. The Vwaza Marsh game populations continued to build up slowly under the protection afforded by its declaration as a controlled area. Populations in other areas remained much the same as in previous years and there were less signs of poaching than in 1959.

The most extraordinary event in the wild life year was the appearance of a strange animal in the Limpasa dambo in the closing months of 1959, which was identified early in 1960 as a full-grown female chimpanzee.

How it got there remains a complete mystery, there being no previous records of any chimpanzee populations nearer than about 400 miles away in Tanganyika Territory and no records of anyone having kept or introduced such an animal either recently or over the past twenty-odd years. Some searches were made in possible habitats in the vicinity of the dambo where it was first sighted but no trace was found of others, or any places where a population could well exist without its presence being at least traditionally known to the Africans.

A party of Specialist Rural Science Teachers from the Colby School of Agriculture were invited to the Kasungu Game Reserve where they spent two nights, seeing a variety of game. As usual in this Reserve, the main attraction was elephant, which none of the party, all Africans, had ever seen before; the chance to see them was much appreciated.

Crop protection activities were continued normally, but at a reduced rate in the Southern Province in the absence of the Ranger on leave. Unfortunately continued inattention to simple maintenance of the fence-trace by the local cultivators made it impossible to continue with the electric fence on the shore of Lake Malombe and it had to be withdrawn. A new attempt was started in Kota Kota District towards the end of the year. Destruction of vermin by private individuals under the stimulus of the bounty system went very well, particularly in the Karonga, Nkata Bay, Ncheu and Fort Johnston Districts.

TSETSE CONTROL

In the absence of the Tsetse Ranger, first on secondment to security duties and later on leave, little could be attempted in actual control but surveys and investigations continued by the African staff under the supervision of the Tsetse Botanist, who also acted as Director of the Department for the first seven months of the year. The result of these surveys, amongst other things, was a very clear picture of the detail of seasonal fly advances and recessions in the central Shire Valley area and their effect on the transport of fly to the cattle areas in the highlands.

SURVEYS

The work of the Survey Department was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Survey Ordinance, 1952.

The main work of the Department was the survey of parcels of land for transfer or lease, the examining of these and similar surveys executed by private surveyors and the filing of the resultant plans and records.

The establishment of the Department consisted of the Director of Surveys, 6 Surveyors, 1 Computer, 1 Draughtsman, 1 Cartographer, 27 Office Staff and 38 other Field Staff. Towards the end of 1960 one surveyor retired and two officers arrived to take up appointments as surveyors.

During the year 196 surveys were submitted for examination and were classified as follows:

	Township Lots		Rural Lots	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Survey Department .. ..	229	194	48	7,509
Private Surveyors .. ..	75	25	176	8,884

In addition the Department completed a triangulation scheme for the control of a reference mark survey of Blantyre and Limbe and started construction of the permanent reference marks on which



property surveys in the township will be based. The reconnaissance and building of 20 tertiary triangulation pillars in the Zomba area was completed.

The Drawing Section of the Department continued to supply cadastral information to the Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys for inclusion on the 1/50,000 topographical maps and started compiling cadastral data sheets for the Blantyre/Limbe township 1/5,000 maps. Work was in progress on five of these sheets.

All new surveys in the townships were plotted on large scale maps and those surveys in rural areas were entered on the district maps, but a large number of older holdings still have to be located and plotted. Work was continued on the plotting of estates on the 1/50,000 maps.

During the year the Department produced 8,288 dyeline prints and 1,723 photostat copies of maps and documents. The total number of plans drawn was as follows:

		<i>General Plans</i>	<i>Deed Plans</i>
Survey Department	..	66	248
Private Surveyors	..	130	397

The mapping of the territory continued to improve during 1960 with the publication by the Federal Department of six coloured sheets of the 1/250,000 map series and ten coloured sheets of the 1/50,000 series.

The Directorate of Overseas Surveys reprinted twelve sheets in three colours of the 1/50,000 map series upon which form lines had been added, and also produced a new edition of eight sheets of the same series printed in four colours with hill shading. Dyeline prints were available of further sheets which had not reached the printing stage.

The Federal Department continued with the reconnaissance, beacon building and observation of further secondary and tertiary triangulation and also commenced the primary levelling reconnaissance and bench mark construction in the Southern Province. The Directorate of Overseas Surveys completed the observation of the secondary triangulation in the Central Province and computed co-ordinates for all the stations. Work was also started on a tellurometer traverse along the western side of Lake Nyasa.

### THE NYASALAND SOCIETY

The Nyasaland Society was founded in 1946 with the object of promoting interest in literary, historical and scientific matters among individuals of all races and callings in the Protectorate. In particular, it aims to discover and place on record, by publication in the Society's *Journal*, facts and information about Nyasaland and its peoples which might otherwise, in the course of time, be lost; to acquire books on

Africa generally, but especially books of all kinds relating to Nyasaland and Central Africa to serve as a reference library to be maintained for the use of members and visitors; and to support the Nyasaland Museum.

The Society publishes its *Journal* twice a year, with additional special issues at intervals. The *Journal* is issued free to members.

Membership is open to institutions such as schools, libraries and the like as well as to individuals. There is no entrance fee, and the subscription is 10s per annum or £5 for life membership of individuals, or £10 for 25-year membership of institutions. The address of the Society is P.O. Box 125, Blantyre.

There were, at the end of 1960, the following numbers of members whose subscriptions were fully paid up:

Institutional members	..	..	..	62
Life members	..	..	..	134
Ordinary members	..	..	..	308

In addition, 24 institutions receive free issues of the publications of the Society, in most cases on an exchange basis.

The Society maintains a reference library which is available to members.

It also collected and stored material for, and gave financial assistance to, the newly opened Nyasaland Museum.

### THE NYASALAND MUSEUM

In 1957, largely as a result of the active interest shown by the Nyasaland Society which had collected funds and various objects of museum interest, a Museums Ordinance was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees. This Board has met regularly since December, 1957. A Curator has been in charge of the museum since his appointment in July, 1959.

The policy of the museum is to maintain a public exhibition dealing with all aspects of the natural history of Nyasaland, including archaeology and ethnography, to further scientific knowledge in these fields and to undertake research particularly in entomology since most other subjects are dealt with by other museums in the Federation. Later it is hoped that the museum will widen its sphere of influence by organizing visual aid and school loan services to cover all parts of the Protectorate.

The museum premises, which are at present situated in the "Mandala Boarding House" in Blantyre, were opened to the public by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd July, 1960. During the first five months after its opening the museum received 21,000 visitors.



The following exhibition rooms are now open to the public: 1. Natural History (Animals); 2. Natural History (Man); 3. Aquarium; 4. Picture Room. A reference library is also available.

The establishment of the museum was made possible by a contribution of £1,500 from the Nyasaland Government and £2,100 from the Nyasaland Society. It depends for its revenue upon an annual allocation from the Government and upon voluntary contributions from the Blantyre and Limbe Municipal Council, District Councils and other bodies and individuals.

## PART III

### *Chapter 1*

## Geography and Climate

### GENERAL

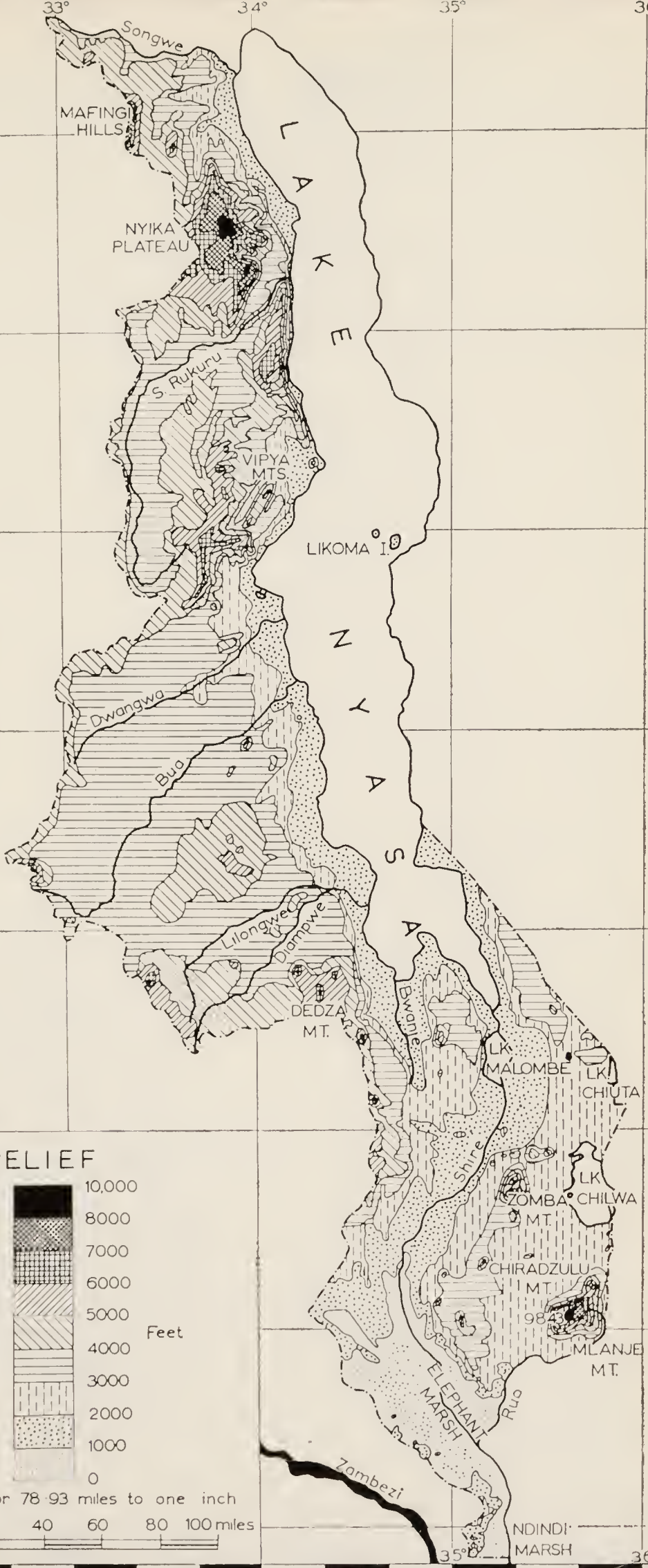
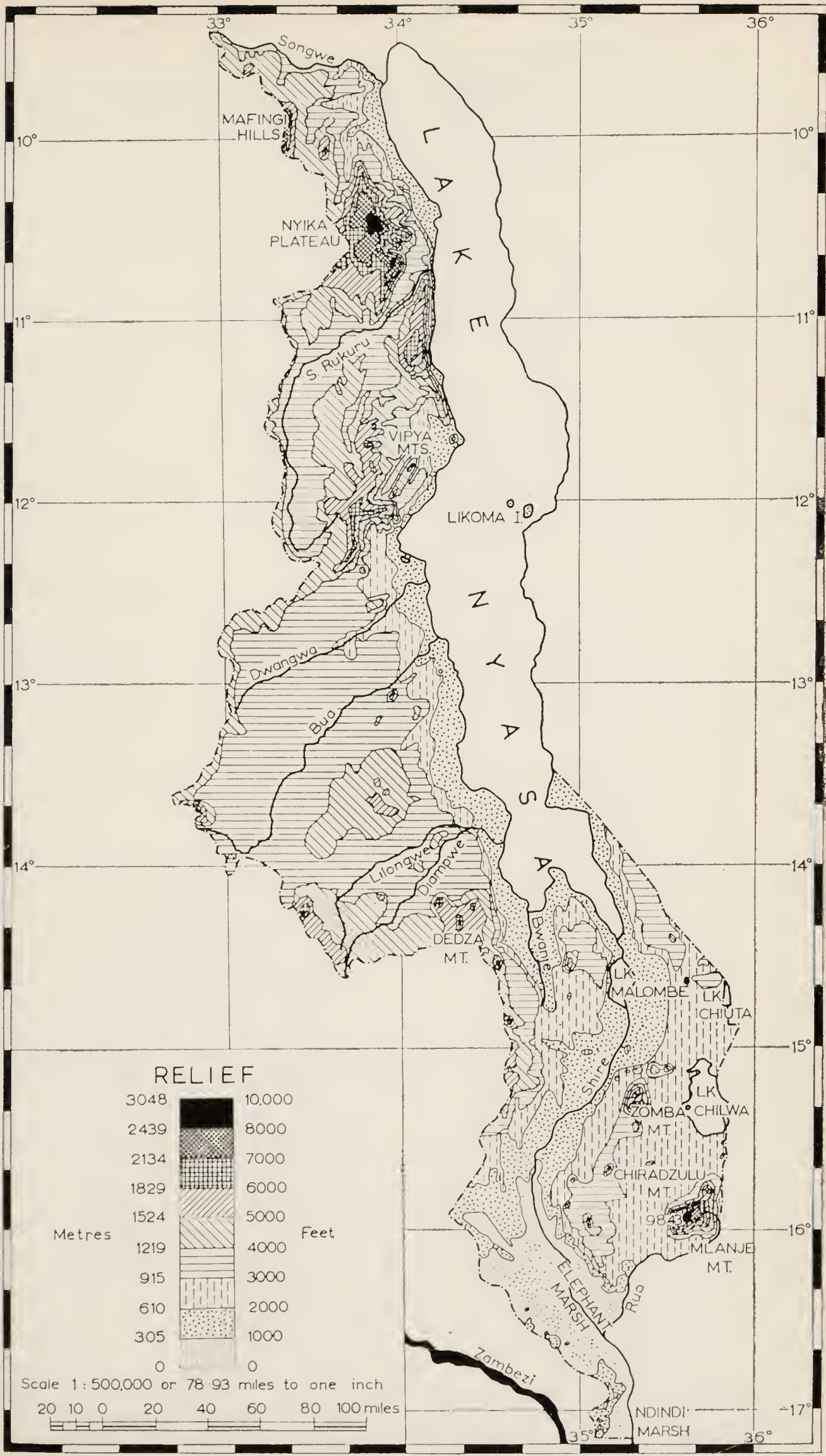
THE Protectorate of Nyasaland is situated in south-east central Africa and forms the north-eastern part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Protectorate is some 560 miles in length and varies in width from 50 to 100 miles. It lies approximately between  $9^{\circ} 22'$  and  $17^{\circ} 08'$  south latitude and between the meridians of  $33^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  east. In the southern part it is bordered on three sides by Portuguese East Africa, to the north and north-east by Tanganyika, and to the west and north-west by Northern Rhodesia. The area of the Protectorate is 45,747 square miles (i.e., 36,481 square miles of land, 8,870 square miles of Lake Nyasa, and 396 square miles of other lake water), nearly three quarters of the area of England. Nyasaland, with its lakes, is completely landlocked, its nearest point being 130 miles distant from the sea.

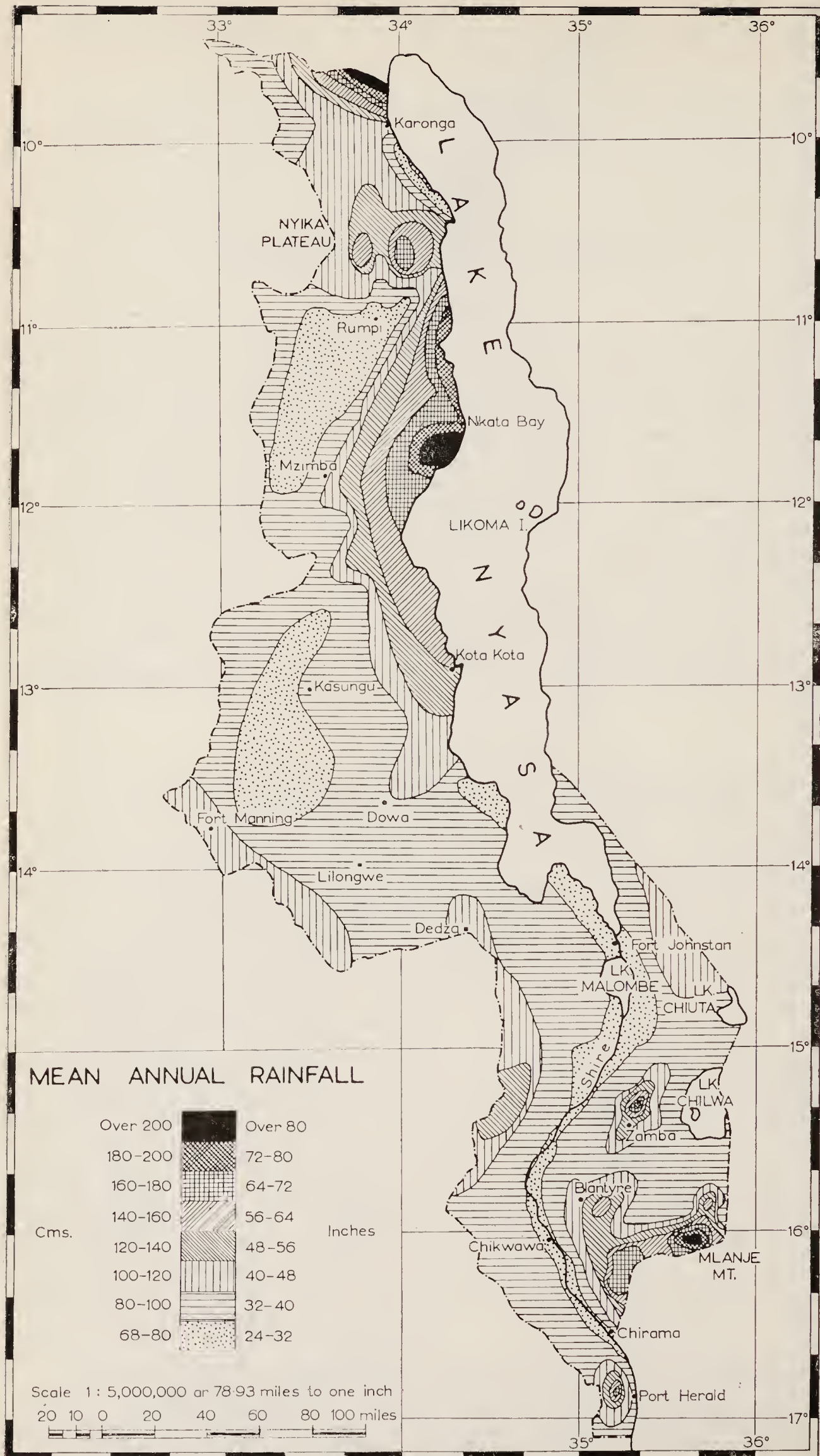
### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The dominant feature in the physiography of Nyasaland is the deep, trough-like depression, forming part of the Great Rift Valley, that traverses it from north to south. The greater part of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa, and the remainder, by the Lake's only outlet, the Shire River. The country on either side of the trough is made up of plateaux: from an elevation of 1,550 at Lake level, the plateaux to the east of the Lake rise to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, and in the north-east part, the Livingstone Mountains in Tanganyika form a sheer scarp to the Lake, attaining a general elevation of 8,500 feet. To the west of the Lake, in Nyasaland, the general elevation of the plateau is also 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Rising above this plain are the higher plateaux of Dedza, Vipya, Nyika, Mafingi, and Misuku, their elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. South of the Lake the Shire Highlands plateau is surmounted by the Mlanje and Zomba massifs, which rise to nearly 10,000 and 7,000 feet respectively. The differences in altitudes to be found in Nyasaland are extensive, and both the highest and lowest points of the Federation occur in the southern part of the Protectorate. On a clear day one can stand at the lowest point, just over 100 feet above sea level near Port Herald, and look northwards to the highest point of 9,843 feet on Mlanje.

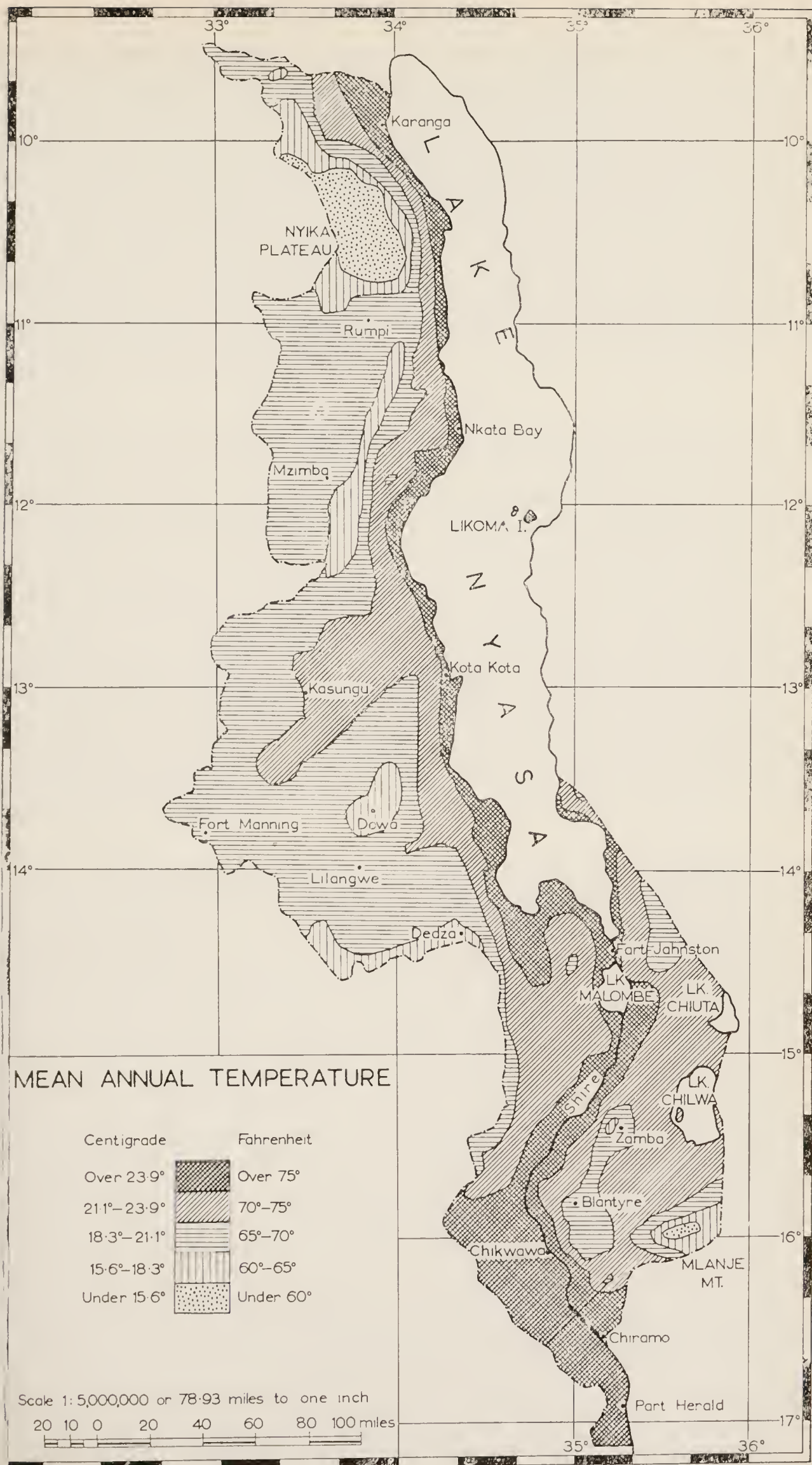
Nyasaland is primarily made up of Precambrian crystalline rocks with intrusions of syenite and granite, and the mountainous character of the country is attributed to various erosion levels that have left















upstanding blocks of harder rocks and been complicated by rift valley subsidences. Isolated post-Cambrian blocks of sediments occur as relics of denudation and are preserved by downfaulting into the older crystalline rocks in the Lower Shire Valley and on the north-western shores of Lake Nyasa. This ancient shield of Precambrian rocks with remnant patches of sediments was later greatly disturbed by crustal step-faulting, which was responsible for the formation of the Nyasaland part of the Great Rift Valley; these movements have proceeded intermittently and have not yet come to an end. Volcanic activity associated with the rift-forming movements has ceased in Nyasaland, although hot springs occur, usually on lines of fracture belonging to the Rift Valley system of faults.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa and among the first twelve great lakes in the world, is 355 miles in length and varies in width from 10 to 50 miles. The surface has varied from approximately 1,540 feet above sea level before 1920 to a highest recorded level of 1,555 feet in 1937, and is now close to 1,550 feet; its deepest point is some 750 feet below sea level. Although liable to sudden storms, Lake Nyasa has in the past afforded a means of communication with the interior of Africa, first to the slave raiders and subsequently to the European explorers and missionaries. Of the three smaller lakes in the territory, Lake Malombe occurs where the Shire River broadens out shortly after leaving Lake Nyasa, whilst Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta are remnants of a more extensive lake which formerly covered a large part of the Shire Highlands; all three lakes occupy shallow basins, and are now slowly degenerating into swamps.

The main drainage of Nyasaland is by short rivers draining into Lake Nyasa or into the Shire River, which finds its way to the sea by joining the Zambesi in its lower reaches. It is considered that prior to the crustal upheavals that caused the formation of the Rift Valley, the drainage was predominantly towards the east coast of Africa, and, owing to the subsidence of the rift, these various rivers were beheaded and their upper reaches diverted into Lake Nyasa and hence to the Zambesi. As a consequence of this, the main rivers of the central and northern parts of Nyasaland exhibit very mature features in the form of broad, open valleys, meanders, and swamps in their upper and middle reaches, and deeply incised gorges, waterfalls, and V-shaped valleys of a youthful appearance in their lower reaches. Although topographically these rivers draining into Lake Nyasa may offer good potential hydro-electric sites in their lower reaches, no large-scale development has yet been found possible owing to their small catchments, large seasonal variation in flow, and the absence of appreciable storage sites. Small-scale hydro-electric schemes of 500–1,000 kW are feasible at some sites. There is, however, the possibility of large-scale hydro-electric development on the Shire River, which drains Lake Nyasa as it plunges through the series of cataracts from Lake Nyasa to the Lower River (a total fall of approximately 1,250 feet), provided that the fluctuations of level of

Lake Nyasa can be stabilized between certain limits to ensure a regular flow down the Shire. Investigations into this project have been in hand for a number of years.

Hydrological problems in Nyasaland range from the control of flooding during the wet season in the lower Shire and Lake-shore areas to the provision of water from boreholes or small dams in the drier plateau areas, necessitated primarily by the sharp division between the wet and dry seasons in these areas and the absence of any large ground-water reservoirs to sustain a regular flow throughout the year.

### CLIMATE

Nyasaland experiences two main seasons during the year, the dry and the wet. The wet season lasts from November to the end of April, during which over 90 per cent. of the rain falls. The remainder of the year is dry, with increasing temperatures in October and November just prior to the onset of the rains.

As might be expected in a country with such diversity in topography and altitude, there are wide variations in rainfall and temperature. The annual rainfall ranges from 25–35 inches in the Lower Shire Valley and parts of the rain shadow area in the north, to about 130 inches on Mlanje Plateau and at the extreme northern end of Lake Nyasa. Similarly, temperatures of over 120° have been recorded in the Lower Shire Valley, while on the higher plateaux frosts are common in winter. Falls of snow have been reported at intervals on the upper peaks of Mlanje.

There are four main climatic zones, which are as follows:

(a) Hot, dryish climate where the annual mean temperature is over 75°F. and the mean annual rainfall is between 25 and 35 inches (Lower and Upper Shire Valley, Central Karonga Lake-shore, and Salima Lake-shore).

(b) Hot, wet climate where the annual mean temperature is above 75° and the rainfall between 50 and 120 inches (Lake-shore areas near Nkata Bay and in the extreme north).

(c) Warm climate with moderate rainfall, where the annual mean temperature is between 65° and 75° with at least one month in the year having a mean temperature below 65°, and the rainfall is between 30 and 60 inches (medium-altitude plateau areas in Central and Northern Provinces, and the Shire Highlands).

(d) Warm, wet climate with a mean annual temperature below 65° and a rainfall of 50 to 130 inches (high plateaux of Nyika, Vipya, Dedza, Zomba, and Mlanje).

In terms of tolerance, the climatic divisions of Nyasaland as a whole may be considered as (1) the hot lowlands of the Shire and Lake Nyasa, (2) the relatively cool and healthy plateaux, and (3) the higher



mountain plateaux which, from August to November, provide a pleasant retreat from the heat of the two lower regions.

Because of the elongated shape of Nyasaland, which lies in a north-south direction, there is a definite time distribution of rainfall that can be attributed to the passage over the country of the rain-bearing inter-tropical convergence zone. The passage of this front from north to south in December and from south to north in late March causes a short dry spell of some two weeks in the northern part of the country, conditions which show an affinity with the two rainy seasons found in Tanganyika to the north. In the south of Nyasaland, however, there is no perceptible break in the rains. At the onset of the dry season, after the convergence zone has retreated northwards, the south-east trade winds become established, and in June and July this wind brings with it moist maritime air from the Mozambique channel that precipitates in the form of light rain and mist over high ground, particularly the windward slopes of the Mlanje, the Shire Highlands, and the Dedza, Vipya and Nyika plateaux. This type of rain is known as "chiperoni" and takes its name from a mountain lying in Portuguese territory whence the wind appears to come.

There are considerable variations in annual rainfall amounts within short distances. Generally speaking, the drier areas are those that lie to the north-west of the elevated areas in their rain shadows, or over extensive planed-off areas that present no orographic influence. These areas receive the normal November–March rainfall but none of the late, light rain from the south-east. Annual rainfall amounts at any one place vary considerably and annual falls of only 43 per cent. of the annual average and 212 per cent. above the average have been recorded. In general, annual rainfall amounts appear to have their greatest fluctuation in areas of rapidly changing topography such as the slopes of Mlanje and the Lakeward slopes of the Vipya and Nyika. In the low to medium rainfall areas (25 to 35 inches) such as the Central Province, parts of the Northern Province, and the Shire Valley, a small drop below the annual average often brings about hardships and food shortages.

#### SOILS AND VEGETATION

The intricacies of Nyasaland's soil and vegetation pattern are consequent upon the diversity of relief, geology, and climate. On a broad classification three main vegetation and soil zones may be distinguished:

(a) In the lower, drier area of the country, along the Shire Valley and parts of the Lake-shore, the vegetation is characterized by the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), several types of acacias and palms, and *Sterculia* species. These occupy land of colluvial and alluvial origin, consisting of grey-brown neutral to alkaline soils,

typically fine sandy loams and sandy clay loams. Limited areas of mopane woodland (*Colophospermum mopane*) also occur, with soils that become extremely hard when dry.

(b) On the medium-altitude plateau areas the vegetation consists of open woodlands dominated by *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* species; these occur on red and yellowish-red moderately to strongly leached soils, ranging from sandy loams to sandy clays. Tropical red earths of high fertility are found on the Lilongwe plain and the Shire Highlands, both of which are densely populated. Poorer soils with a horizon of indurated laterite also occur, while skeletal soils occupy extensive areas of dissected and hilly country. The valley floors in this zone have strongly structured black heavy clays, with a cover of tall grass.

(c) On the higher plateaux and mountain slopes, where the high rainfall has produced strongly leached soils, mountain grasslands occur with patches of closed evergreen forest. It is believed that these patches are all that remain of former extensive evergreen forests covering these high plateaux, their disappearance being attributed to burning. Although the extent of the present relics is very limited, these forests are rich in useful timber species, notably the conifer Mlanje cedar (*Widdringtonia whytei*). The most valuable stands of timber in the country are found on Mlanje and in three forest reserves in the Misuku Hills in the Karonga District.

There are approximately 8,900 square miles of indigenous forest and woodland in the country and of this some 3,743 square miles is permanently set aside as the Forest Estate. On the mountain grasslands a programme of softwood afforestation is under way and some 33 square miles have now been afforested.

Maize is the staple food crop over the greater part of the Protectorate. Cassava is grown as a supplementary food crop in most areas and in a few places, especially along the Lake-shore, it is the staple crop. Sweet potatoes, beans, pigeon peas, sorghum, bulrush millet and pumpkins are grown for food. Finger millet is grown almost exclusively for making beer. Though the Protectorate is a small country there are many differences in soil and climate and a wide variety of crops can be grown. Tea, tobacco, tung, coffee, cotton, rice and groundnuts are grown on plantations or on smallholdings as cash crops in addition to the food crops.

The crops of the indigenous people are produced largely by primitive hand methods though the use of the ox plough is being actively encouraged and is increasing slowly. Nearly the whole of the country has an adequate rainfall for the production of annual crops but perennial crops can only be grown successfully in those parts where there are some light rains in the "dry season" (May–October). Owing to the density of population many areas, especially in the southern half of the country, have been largely denuded of trees and the majority of



cultivators do not practise a proper rotation of crops. Owing to the steep slopes and high intensity of rainfall there is considerable danger of soil erosion but during the past fifteen years an intensive propaganda campaign has led to the introduction of soil conservation measures which have done much to reduce the amount of soil lost each year. In the more sparsely populated north shifting cultivation is still practised and woodland conditions are often re-established between periods of cultivation, but in varying degrees it is a changed vegetation and probably a long term of years is required for full restoration of the ecological equilibrium.

Approximately 12 per cent. of the country was found to be infested with *Glossina morsitans* in the last complete tsetse fly survey of the country, but this area has diminished in recent years with a series of subnormal rainy seasons. *G. brevipalpis* is confined to dense vegetation on the north Karonga and Kota Kota Lake-shores. The main area of contact between cattle and *G. morsitans* was the Lower River, but a drug campaign by the Veterinary Department has indicated that contact has been lost in the recent fly recessions. On the Karonga Lake-shore a clearance scheme has reduced the number of *G. brevipalpis* very considerably and the remaining infection of trypanosomiasis is at present controlled with drugs. Plans are under consideration for a campaign of eradication of the fly by insecticides in co-operation with the Tanganyika authorities, across whose border the infestation continues.

There are some 356,000 cattle in Nyasaland, the greater percentage being concentrated in the Central Province where they are well distributed over the Central Province plain. The most densely cattle populated areas are the South Rukuru valley and Karonga Lake-shore and hill areas in the Northern Province. In the Southern Province the high density of human population, broken country and the presence of tsetse fly in a number of areas precludes stock raising on any scale.

Nyasaland has no large areas where game abounds, due mainly to the pressure of population, but certain uninhabited areas of indifferent fertility do carry a fairly general game population which is protected in Game Reserves, Controlled Areas and the like. There are five Game Reserves in the country, none of which is extensively developed for the tourist trade though three of them have observation camps on a very modest scale.

### POPULATION

Although Nyasaland is by far the smallest territory in the Federation, it has the largest population, of which the density, in the region of 60 to the square mile, contrasts strongly with 15 per square mile in Southern Rhodesia and the 6 per square mile in Northern Rhodesia. Of the fourteen Commonwealth countries in Africa, Nyasaland ranks fifth in density of population. Approximately 50 per cent. of this is centred in the Southern Province, where regional rural densities are as

high as 800 persons per square mile. Thirty-five per cent. of the population is concentrated on the fertile Central Province plain and Lake-shore, and the remaining 15 per cent. inhabits the Lake-shore areas and medium plateaux of the Northern Province. The high plateaux of the Nyika, Vipya, Zomba and Mlanje are virtually uninhabited owing to the generally colder climate, disliked by the indigenous peoples. That Nyasaland is so much more densely populated than its neighbours in the Federation may be attributed partly to the fact that its soil is generally more fertile and partly to the fact that it has fewer relatively waterless areas. Kota Kota, one of the great slave trading staging points on Lake Nyasa in the nineteenth century, is traditionally the largest centre of population in the Federation, while the growing towns of Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba now support relatively large populations. In 1956 Blantyre and Limbe, lying five miles apart, were amalgamated under a single municipality and the population was estimated in the 1956 census to be 29,560 inhabitants, of which total 10 per cent. were European and 10 per cent. Asian. Further north the most important town is Lilongwe, which in 1956 had an estimated population of 690 Europeans and Asians and 3,980 Africans.

Zomba, the capital of the Protectorate and mainly an administrative rather than a commercial centre, has a smaller population which numbered 4,670 persons in 1956.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland is a predominantly agricultural country. Most of the population are engaged in subsistence agriculture, but they supplement their incomes as often as not for specific needs (e.g., bride price, tax or the purchase of bicycles) by the sale of a cash crop or their labour. Thus it is that Nyasaland's major economic significance in the Federation is as a labour reserve. Lacking employment opportunities within Nyasaland, and anxious to seek adventure outside, a considerable proportion of the manpower of the territory is away working at any given time. Full details of this movement are given in Chapter 2 (Part II).

The main cash crops in order of importance are tea, tobacco and groundnuts, while coffee, tung, cotton and rice are also grown. Manufacturing industries have hitherto been confined to industries associated with the main agricultural products. In recent years, however, new light industries have sprung up and for the first time light industry is becoming a significant element in the economy of the Protectorate.

No mining (except for the quarrying of stone) takes place in Nyasaland, although the Protectorate is being actively prospected by both the Government and private concerns. Coal deposits occur in the Protectorate, but none has ever been exploited. There are large deposits of bauxite on Mlanje Mountain which have been explored, but no mining of these deposits has been undertaken.



## COMMUNICATIONS

Nyasaland is connected by rail to the sea by a 3 foot 6 inch gauge single-track line connecting Salima, near the Lake-shore, with the port of Beira in Mozambique, via Blantyre and Limbe. There are three Lake steamers which transport goods and passengers to the Lake-shore stations and the territory is well served by an internal air service operated by the Central African Airways Corporation.

Nyasaland is served internally by a network of roads and is connected to Southern Rhodesia by a road running from Blantyre through Tete (in Mozambique) to Mtoko, to Northern Rhodesia by a road linking Lilongwe and Fort Jameson, to Tanganyika by a road linking Fort Hill and Mbeya and to the Mozambique coast by a road running from Mlanje to the sea at Quelimane.

The small size of Nyasaland and its great variety of physical and climatic conditions, greatly though they add to the attractiveness of the country, account together for many difficulties involved in administration and development.

## Chapter 2

### History

#### THE TRIBES AND THE SLAVE TRADE

THE early history of Nyasaland is wrapped in obscurity, but language, material culture and oral tradition all point to a story filled with "confused alarms of struggle and flight". In the south, for example, there are memories of the Maravi—probably the present Nyanja, Chewa and Nsenga—who about A.D. 1500 trekked under a number of petty chiefs from the Congo basin to the lower Zambesi valley, where the Portuguese found them in the 1660s "extending two hundred leagues up the river from the port of Quilimane". They must at that time also have moved into the Shire Highlands for in 1616 the traveller Bocarro met them beside "the great river Manganja or a lake which looks like the sea." Likewise the Tonga and Tumbuka of the west and north had settled in the country before the end of the eighteenth century. But all these tribes were in comparatively recent times broken by two great invasions.

From the north-east came the Yao, whose traditional home lies in Tanganyika. They moved down from the Rovuma River into Mozambique and Nyasaland, burning, looting, killing and enslaving. Enslaving because behind them stood the Arabs of the coast, the great slave merchants of Kilwa and Zanzibar. To them the Yao acted as middle-men, agents with the simple and terrible commission to catch and sell a human life for a few yards of cloth or an old gun. A healthy young man might fetch the equivalent of thirteen and fourpence in calico, and although it seems likely that the number of slaves from Central and East Africa arriving in India and the Arab countries was considerably less than the number of West Africans reaching North and South America, the Arab trade was nevertheless far more wasteful. Of moral or religious objections to slavery the Yao took no account for even before Livingstone's arrival in Nyasaland they had received the impress of Islam, and when he visited the Yao chief Mataka in 1866 he found him unselfconsciously wearing Arab dress—"for the Arabs are imitated in everything". To the service of their new religion the Yao brought a natural toughness and intelligence, an hereditary talent for war, which the pacific people of the Lake were unable to resist.

The Yao, however, were not their only enemies. Almost simultaneously with the northern invasion came one from beyond the Zambesi. On 20th November, 1835—a date owing its precision to an eclipse of the sun—a horde of Ngoni crossed the river under Zwangendaba. Their origins lay far to the south in the Zululand of Shaka, who for some breach of discipline had driven them out. Across the Transvaal and



Mashonaland they forced their belligerent way, with no more mercy for the tribes in their path than they had shown under their former king. After crossing the Zambesi, they swept up the western shore of Lake Nyasa into southern Tanganyika, whence some of them later returned to settle among and subdue the Tonga and Tumbuka. The Ngoni too came under Moslem influence for the Arabs maintained a slave entrepôt at the northern end of the Lake, to receive caravans travelling from the interior to Kilwa on the coast.

The ferment caused by these two invasions was still discernible when David Livingstone first visited the country in 1859. Two years earlier, he had said to the Senate in Cambridge and to the world at large, "I direct your attention to Africa . . . to make an open path for commerce and Christianity". The order of words is significant. Like his compatriots of a later time, he did not suppose that mere "emotion" would bring peace to Central Africa. Trade, industry, and practical labour were essential to "break up the isolation engendered by heathenism and the slave trade". He managed to persuade the British Government that in the wide uplands of middle Africa there was room for colonies and that the Zambesi offered an excellent natural highway to them. In 1858, therefore, he led a curious company of incompatibles up the river to find this promised land. The river failed him. Athwart the ideal route lay the impassable Kebrabasa Rapids. But undeterred, Livingstone decided to explore the Zambesi's tributaries lower down and while two of his companions went for the third time to inspect the rapids, he and Sir John Kirk sailed up the Shire River. This too was a disappointment for the Murchison Cataracts spoiled it for continuous navigation. He nevertheless passed round them on foot and on 16th September, 1859, stood at the southern end of Lake Nyasa. From this moment dates the "modern" history of Nyasaland.

### THE COMING OF THE MISSIONARIES

Livingstone recommended his new-found country not, as one might expect, to the Presbyterian Church in which he had been raised, but to the Church of England. In 1861 Charles Mackenzie, "Bishop to the tribes dwelling in the Neighbourhood of the Lake Nyasa and River Shire", led the Universities' Mission into the Shire Highlands. Everything conspired to make their task impossible. The entire diocese was in the travail of warfare and migration, the Yao showed no desire either to accept the Christian religion or to relinquish their remunerative traffic in slaves, and in less than two years the bishop himself and three of his party had died of malaria. Wherever the missionaries went, they found burnt-out villages, mouldering skeletons, floating corpses, and miserable fugitives. Mackenzie, in one characteristically gallant but unclerical action, even took to arms himself against the Yao. But all was unavailing. By 1863 the entire mission had withdrawn from Nyasaland and did not return for almost twenty years.

When Livingstone revisited the Lake in 1866 he found that "the Wajau generally are still the most active agents the slave-traders have" but it was not until after his death at Chitambo in 1873 that his missionary and commercial plans for Africa won new support. In the after-glow of emotion caused by his death and the heroic journey of his bearers to Zanzibar, Dr. James Stewart found the ideal atmosphere for reviving interest in Nyasaland. He put to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1874 the idea of "an institution at once industrial and educational to teach the truths of the gospel and the arts of civilized life to the natives of the country". Here was the germ of the Livingstonia Mission, established towards the end of 1875 on Cape Maclear. After Stewart's return to his work at Lovedale in South Africa, the dominant personality at Livingstonia was Dr. Robert Laws. Laws, like Livingstone, soon convinced himself that the best antidote to the slave trade was "legitimate commerce", and confessed impatience with those who wished merely to preach and teach. He worked on the assumption that "if you freed three slaves today, two of them, given the opportunity, would sell the third tomorrow".

Laws' trading activities involved the expenditure in one year of fifteen miles of cloth and became too onerous for the mission to handle unaided. Dr. Stewart, therefore, who was at that time still Laws' superior, wrote to a Glasgow merchant, asking for help to set up a permanent store. The help arrived in 1879 in the form of the Livingstonia Central Africa Company, which soon afterwards changed its name to the African Lakes Company. Its successor still operates in Nyasaland. Despite management difficulties, the Lakes Company established itself at Mandala and in 1884 opened another store at Karonga, on the northern shores of the Lake. It was closely linked with the last days of slave-trading in that area.

The primitive warehouse acquired by the company on its arrival belonged to the second Scottish mission to Nyasaland, that of the Established Church. In 1876 a group of artisans under the control of a clergyman opened a station at a place in the Shire Highlands which they called Blantyre, after Livingstone's birthplace. For seven unhappy years they laboured there with little effect, but in 1883 Alexander Hetherwick took charge and soon began to exert his strong moral influence on the surrounding tribes. Meanwhile, Laws of Livingstonia was investigating the prospects further north. In 1879 he visited Mombera, chief of the northern Ngoni, and persuaded him to restrain his warriors from harrying the Tonga on the western shore of the Lake. Each man came to respect the other sufficiently for Laws in 1881 to move the entire mission of Livingstonia from Cape Maclear, which was in some ways remote from tribal influence, to Bandawe, the centre of a more thickly populated region. Stewart's ideal of 1874 found its true embodiment in the Livingstonia Institute at Florence Bay, which Laws founded in 1894. Here Africans could receive teacher training, theological education and technical instruction in carpentry, building,



typewriting and other useful subjects. Thenceforward, men from Livingstonia were in great demand all over the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and helped to give their fellow-countrymen the reputation of being among the best-educated Africans on the continent. Education is indeed still mainly the preserve of missions. Between 1907 and 1926, when a new Education Department came into existence, the grants-in-aid provided by the Government rose from six to forty-one thousand pounds.

The Universities' Mission, after withdrawing from the Zambesi in 1863, set up their headquarters in Zanzibar, the hub of the East African slave trade. By the early 1880s, they were sufficiently well-organized to re-enter the Lake region, not this time from the south but from the east. The ultimate site of their mission—Likoma Island in the northern half of the Lake—showed that they were now fully conscious of the twin dangers of an uncivilized Africa: disease and the encroachment of savages. Other groups followed: the White Fathers and the Dutch Reformed Church in 1889, the Seventh Day Adventists in 1891, the Zambesi Industrial Mission in 1892, the Nyasa Mission, the South African General Mission, the Montfort Marist Mission, and the Churches of Christ. Perhaps of all the institutions in Nyasaland, the missions have had the most direct and lasting effects.

#### PROTECTORATE STATUS

A year after the arrival of the Blantyre missionaries, the British Government was invited to revive its earlier interest in Nyasaland. Captain F. Elton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, suggested in 1877 the appointment of a "Commissioner whose aim should be to detach the chiefs from the Arab Slave Trade influences and attach them to a policy of legitimate trade and progress". These words, which might almost have been written by Livingstone himself, clearly expressed the opinion of James Stewart and his companions at Livingstonia. The British Treasury, however, had no desire to spend money on obscure and probably unprofitable regions in Central Africa. Only when the Portuguese began to endanger access to the Lake did interest revive, for until 1889, when Rankine discovered the Chinde mouth of the river, travellers had perforce to reach the waterway through Mozambique. Furthermore, by the early eighties, various members of the Established Church of Scotland had left their mission to engage in agriculture and private trade. They too would need protection.

In 1883, therefore, a consulate was established at Blantyre "accredited to the Kings and Chiefs of Central Africa". It could do little to protect the northern end of the country and the African Lakes Company there was still exposed to attack, not only from the ubiquitous Ngoni, but also from the more heavily armed Arabs. It was a measure of the Arab power that when F. D. (later Lord) Lugard conducted a campaign against Mlozi, a half-caste Arab, in 1888, the action ended in

failure. Lugard did, however, form the first small detachment of African troops, which later grew into the King's African Rifles. And where he failed another was to succeed. This other was Harry Hamilton Johnston.

Johnston, who in 1889 became consul at Mozambique, was a small man with an immense range of interests. His official position demanded unceasing vigilance against the slave trade, but privately his chief desire was to prevent a seizure of Nyasaland by the Portuguese. For in the year of his arrival, the "scramble for Africa" had begun to intensify. In August John Buchanan, Acting Consul at Blantyre, had informed an unwelcome body of Portuguese on the Shire River that the highlands beyond had been placed under British protection. This Johnston followed up by a spate of treaty-making with the chiefs on the western side of Lake Nyasa, which after a year or so of diplomatic dispute was at last recognized as being in the British "sphere". On 14th May, 1891, a formal Protectorate was declared.

The British Government's rapidly rising interest in Nyasaland did not spring from a financial change of heart. Fortunately Johnston had met Cecil John Rhodes before he arrived at the Lake. Rhodes agreed to offer a subsidy of £9,000 a year from 1st January, 1890, not merely as a gesture of patriotism, but also to secure Nyasaland as a link in the chain which he hoped to forge between the Cape and Cairo and to obtain a controlling interest in the African Lakes Company. When Johnston became Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General on 1st February, 1891, the subsidy passed to him and grew to £10,000 a year. For the time being, therefore, his infant administration could rely on a regular though far from sufficient income.

On arriving to take up his new appointment, Johnston wore an eccentric straw hat with a white, yellow and black band to symbolize racial co-operation. The uniform which he later designed for the Sikh regulars imported from India contained the same three colours and served as an itinerant reminder to all the Lake people that his wish was to reconcile and unite. Clearly, his aims won no respect from those with a financial stake in the slave trade; indeed from November, 1887 (before his time) to August, 1899, the Protectorate's little army fought no less than twenty-nine wars against them.

With this unsettling background of intermittent strife, the work of government went on. There were land problems to settle. Since the eighties, numerous Europeans had come to the Shire Highlands, not with the hope of converting heathen men, but to create farms and businesses. Most of them had obtained their land by individual agreement and purchase from the native chiefs. To these immigrants Johnston issued "Certificates of Claim" confirming them in their holdings, which in 1893 covered 15 per cent. of the total land area, including a freehold of over three and a half million acres in the North Nyasa District, held until 1936 by the British South Africa Company. By 1893 there were twelve administrative regions to control, a small



Civil Service and an increasingly efficient military force to train and command. On 14th July, 1894, the township of Blantyre was founded by 17 farmers and traders in the vicinity. Both they and the missionaries were beginning to expect a full measure of support from the Government. The African people themselves required encouragement and discipline, and also, where evidence of slavery appeared, chastisement. Despite his limited means, Johnston, by the time of his departure from the country in May, 1896, had managed to sever the slave route across the Lake, to build over three hundred miles of road, to pacify the Yao in the south and the Ngoni in the north, and to prepare the ground for the final assault on the unyielding Mlozi at Karonga, who in November, 1895, was besieged, captured and hanged. He established too in 1894 the territory's first "newspaper", the *British Central Africa Gazette*, which became the vehicle not only of regulations, rules and orders, but also of less formal documents such as offers for the sale of pianos and old guns, "letters to the press", announcements of births, marriages and deaths, and first-hand accounts of warfare with the Arabs. In the midst of all this administrative work he found time for botanizing, anthropology, linguistics, art (much of it conveyed in delightful despatches to the Foreign Office) and time in 1892 to select the best name for his new territory. Finally, with characteristic magniloquence, he called it "The British Central Africa Protectorate", to which Lord Salisbury's amused reaction was—"I have no objection whatever to the name . . . . The region it indicates is anywhere but in the middle of Africa; but that again is a British habit. The Middle Temple is not in the middle."

#### EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Johnston almost literally sowed the seeds of future development for he did everything possible to encourage the growth of economic crops in the Protectorate. Long before his advent, John Buchanan had planted the first coffee plant. At first coffee did well, so well in fact that the country's first coat of arms, designed inevitably by Johnston himself, contained a flourishing bush of it. Exports rose from 40 tons in 1894 to 1,200 short tons in 1900, but then the crop failed through disease, lack of pest control and the lower standards of husbandry which followed falling coffee prices. Nevertheless the direction of agricultural effort was not greatly affected—the typical European in Nyasaland was labelled by the title of the first independent newspaper: the *Central African Planter*. In time tea followed coffee as the main crop. The first tea seed was introduced to Nyasaland in 1878 by the Church of Scotland Mission but this failed; a second attempt in 1888 was successful and plants were sent to the high rainfall areas on the slopes of Mlanje Mountain. By 1900 tea growing was developing on a commercial scale and in 1911 40,000 lb. of made tea was exported. Virginia type tobacco was introduced in 1891, the first recorded export amounting to 40 lb. in 1893. Cotton was grown for the first time in 1900.

As Nyasaland developed economically, new modes of Government were introduced to keep pace with the changes. For when control of the

country passed in 1904 from the Foreign to the Colonial Office, conditions were very different from those in the time of Johnston. The substitution in 1907 of the name "Nyasaland" for "British Central Africa Protectorate" seemed to signify the end of the "romantic period" in the country's history. With the meeting on 4th September of that year of the first Legislative Council, the induction of the first Governor and the assembly of the Executive Council of senior officials, a new era began. In 1911 the British South Africa Company's financial help originally granted by Cecil Rhodes came to an end and Nyasaland fully conformed to the standard pattern of a British Protectorate.

Meanwhile Nyasaland Africans were beginning to earn a reputation as soldiers. Some had taken part, as half trained recruits, in the first unsuccessful war against Mlozi in 1888, under Lugard. Under Johnston, they had fought beside the Sikhs who came from India in 1891. The British Central Africa Rifles, organized in 1896 as the Protectorate's first proper army, passed by stages into the first and second battalions of the King's African Rifles, renamed in 1901. During the past sixty years or so, this regiment has gone to the wars in many strange regions far from Lake Nyasa—in 1900 the Ashanti campaign in West Africa, in 1902, the pursuit of the "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland, and after the two world wars, the harrying of terrorists in Malaya.

The Nyasaland African's initiation into the dangers of total war took place in the early months of 1914. In August of that year the German gunboat the *Hermann Von Wissmann* arrived at the northern end of the lake but before it could engage in action, the British gunboat *Guendolen* damaged it beyond repair and the Lake remained in allied hands for the next four years. In September, however, after frustration at "sea", the enemy endeavoured to seize the Protectorate by land. A small but gallant action at Karonga drove them back across the border into Tanganyika (then called German East Africa) whence they never again emerged to threaten Nyasaland.

During this war, in January, 1915, an armed rising occurred. The leader of the Providence Industrial Mission, John Chilembwe, an African pastor, half-educated in the United States, encouraged by the German authorities, rose with his followers in the Blantyre District and murdered several Europeans against whom the rebels had personal grudges. Rapid counter-measures were taken and the rising collapsed after a fortnight with the death of its leader in a scuffle in the bush on the Portuguese border. To the credit of these men, it must be recorded that the European women and children who fell into their hands were treated with the utmost consideration.

#### INDIRECT RULE

Johnston had already drawn the outline of a system of native administration, but the new-style government revised his scheme in 1912 by the District Administration (Native) Ordinance. Its purpose



was “ to supply a salutary measure of discipline and control ” and to replace the old system of tribal rule of chiefs which had fallen into decay. Every district was divided into sections, each under a Principal Headman. At first, the Europeans in southern Nyasaland opposed the change, because they thought it would interfere with the management of labour on private estates, but by 1917 it applied to most parts of the Protectorate outside the Shire Highlands.

In the twenties and thirties, the chiefs gained a new dignity and independence under a system of indirect rule (or, to give it its proper title, native local self-government). Three years after the creation of the Provinces in 1921, the obsolescent ordinance of 1912 was repealed. In 1929 the chiefs acquired recognized judicial powers over native courts, administering for the most part the customary law of the tribe. But these partial measures were a mere prologue. In 1930 the Nyasaland Government made a complete study of the system of African administration in Tanganyika, where Lord Lugard’s ideas were receiving wide practical application, and in 1933 two ordinances modelled on a Tanganyika law of 1925 fully recognized the claims of the traditional authorities. The chief came into his own again in place of the Principal Headman. He could make rules for the “ peace, good order and welfare ” of his people and won the right to manage his own treasury. The villagers obtained a further degree of security in 1936 when, by the Native Trust Land Order in Council, all their lands were vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This represented a definite rejection of the idea of “ native reserves ” which in the earlier history of the Protectorate had found some support.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

Nyasaland is an agricultural country and its economic growth cannot be dissociated from the history of its agriculture. The past 70 to 80 years have seen the introduction, trial and early development of export crops by European pioneers, steadily increasing Government help in their improvement and the slow and continuing transition of African subsistence cropping to a cash economy.

From the 1870s the early European settlers tried a wide selection of crops of which coffee, tobacco, tea and cotton have since become the most prominent and now account for some 80 per cent. of the Protectorate’s exports. In the period between the two world wars, more attention was given to the marketing of crops grown by African peasant farmers on trust land.

An important influence upon the Protectorate’s economy, as well as a direct result of its limitations, was the tendency for the young and able-bodied men to migrate in search of work. The Nyasaland African was always a traveller and it did not take him long, after he came into contact with the outside world, to be drawn away from the monotonous existence of subsistence agriculture by the higher cash wages paid

in neighbouring territories and by the attractions of city life. This trend was given additional impetus by the limited opportunities for paid employment within the Protectorate and by the middle 'thirties at any given time, nearly one third of the able-bodied male population is thought to have been absent from the territory. Since then, the Governments principally concerned and the recruiting organizations, took steps to regulate the flow and to ensure that the migrant labourer obtained fair treatment abroad, provided, in the form of cash remittances, for his family at home, and returned to his home after a limited period. Today the migrant labourer continues to make an important contribution to the economy of neighbouring territories while he also creates a considerable social problem for his own Government.

Since the second world war Nyasaland profited from the boom conditions which obtained generally but the greatest economic benefit came after the creation in 1953 of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The territory became part of a much wider market, covering a total population of something like eight million people. Its credit-worthiness, through the Federal Government, improved and its distinctive economy was connected with those of the more advanced Southern and Northern Rhodesias.

During the period after 1948 substantial loans were floated, a markedly increased measure of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund assistance was received and considerable capital investment took place on private account. Communications were very greatly improved, and basic public utilities were provided at the main centres. Secondary industry began to play a significant role in the economy of the country, and by the end of 1960 some 26,000 Africans were in employment in the Blantyre/Limbe area, where cigarettes, cement, soap, clothing and other articles were manufactured.

There were also attempts to diversify the territory's economy, assisted by a systematic programme of agricultural experimentation. This included a survey of the Elephant Marsh area of the Lower Shire Valley with a view to the construction of an irrigation scheme and the growing of sugar. Plans were also completed for a major hydro-electric project for the supply of power to Blantyre/Limbe and other centres in the Southern Province.

The Report of an Economic Survey of Nyasaland conducted in 1958/59 jointly by representatives of the Federal and Nyasaland Governments under the chairmanship of Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., J.P., B.A., contained a comprehensive review of all aspects of economic activity in the Protectorate, and in addition to providing useful statistical information, made general recommendations upon economic policy.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Ever since James Stevenson in 1881 supplied £4,000 for the construction of a road between the north end of Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika, Nyasaland has depended for development on good



communications. The Stevenson road had two main functions: to cut the slave route from North-East Rhodesia to Zanzibar, and to carry the trade goods of the new African Lakes Company. Arab dhows had used the Lake itself for many years before Livingstone's discovery and the first missionaries were fully aware that it must serve for some time as the most suitable means of access to the north and west. They brought with them from Glasgow the *Ilala*, assembled its parts in Mozambique, took them to pieces again at the Murchison Cataracts, re-assembled them beyond and eventually launched the boat on Lake Nyasa. There was no permanent navigable channel from the Indian Ocean to the Shire until 1889, when Rankine discovered a way through the Chinde mouth. At that time great political issues hung on this discovery, for only then could the traveller pass into Nyasaland without touching Portuguese soil and risking a bar to his progress.

The money supplied by Rhodes to Johnston helped in 1895 to finance a survey of the route from Blantyre to Chiromo for the Protectorate's first railway. No contract was signed until 1902, and no work begun until 1907, but in the following year the Shire Highlands Railway opened to traffic. Unfortunately, before the line was complete, it became clear that a fall in the level of the Shire River would soon make Chiromo unsuitable as a port of entry to Nyasaland, and the line was taken downstream to Port Herald. During the first world war, Port Herald was linked by the Central Africa Railway to Chindio on the north bank of the Zambesi; in 1922 this process of extension reached its natural climax when the Trans-Zambesia Railway from Beira reached Muraca on the opposite side. The obstacle of the river to commercial and passenger traffic wishing to cross it was not properly removed until 1934 when, after four years of construction, the Zambesi Bridge—the longest in the world—was finished. From that time the traveller could remain undisturbed throughout the entire journey from the coast to Port Herald. In 1935 it at last became possible to reach the Lake from Beira by rail, when the northern line arrived at Salima.

By 1923, mechanical transport had almost supplanted the African porter in all but the remotest areas. Cars, trucks, and motor cycles could reach every corner of the Protectorate by a system of roads initiated in the nineties by Sir Harry Johnston. But travel on the ground or by water was rapidly becoming neither the only nor the best means of getting from place to place, although for heavy goods it was no doubt the only practicable way. In 1930 C. J. Christowitz formed a company called Christowitz Air Services (Nyasaland) Limited, which offered chartered flights to Government and private firms. Four years later this enterprise became part of a service called Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways covering the whole of Central Africa. Beira soon became accessible by air. With the coming of war again in 1939, R.A.N.A. became a military organization but in 1946 Central African Airways took over all its equipment and now provides a daily flight from Blantyre to Salisbury and a cheap "skybus" for workers returning to their homes from the south.

## ASSOCIATION WITH NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

The possibility of associating Nyasaland with one or more of its neighbours came first to general attention in 1926. The Hilton Young Commission appointed in 1927, investigated the possibility of a closer association between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and the three East African territories on the other, but reported in 1929 that this could not be justified: the Commission also considered the association of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia, but reached no agreement.

In 1938, the Bledisloe Commission considered the possibility of an association between Nyasaland and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Commission examined the alternatives of amalgamating the three territories or of associating them in some form of federation. They took the view that any attempt to federate three Governments "enjoying such different measures of responsibility and in such different stages of social and political development" was unlikely to succeed. In their view the wide disparity between the three territories constituted a fundamental objection to any scheme of federation at that time, though they expected these obstacles to become less serious as the development of the territories proceeded.

After the war interest again revived, and from 1950 onwards "closer association" received much thought, not only from the officials and ministers of the governments involved but also from politically minded Africans. In November, 1950, the United Kingdom Government announced that the possible association of the three territories would be freshly examined and, beginning in February, 1951, a succession of conferences worked out the implications and detailed organization of a federal form of government for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The final meeting took place in January, 1953, and on 3rd September of that year the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into existence. The immediate administrative effect was the transfer of various functions from the Nyasaland Government to the Federal. Audit, civil aviation, customs, immigration, income tax, posts, prisons, public health, non-African primary and secondary education and all higher education passed out of Nyasaland Government control. On 15th December, 1953, the first general election took place in Nyasaland, in which four European members and two African (elected through the African Protectorate Council created in 1946) were chosen to represent the territory in the Federal Parliament.

The impact of this constitutional change on the African people was far-reaching. Disturbances in the Southern Province in August and September, 1953, sprang not only from an intense dislike of the federal idea, but also from land hunger in the Province coupled with an older grievance against the tenant system. Even where objections were muted and temperate, unscrupulous political agitators stirred them up



to unhealthy proportions. Nevertheless, this unquiet did not prevent further constitutional advance in the territorial sphere. In 1955, the Legislative Council was reconstituted to comprise the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, seven official members, six non-African members elected by voters on a non-African electoral roll and five Africans elected by the African Provincial Councils.

In the early months of 1959 disturbances again broke out, this time all over the country, and it was necessary, in March, for the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency. The Nyasaland African Congress was proscribed and over one hundred of its officials (including Dr. Hastings Banda, who had returned to the country in 1958 after a long absence, to be its leader) were detained. At Karonga, Rumpi and Fort Hill in the Northern Province and in the Blantyre/Limbe area there were widespread riots which before they subsided in April, 1959, had resulted in the deaths of 51 people.

A Commission of Inquiry under Mr. Justice Devlin investigated the disturbances, and reported in July, 1959, that "we have found that violent action was to be adopted as a policy—we have found further that there was talk of beating and killing": for an alleged plot of sabotage and systematic murder there was considered to be insufficient evidence.

It had been planned to consider further constitutional advance for Nyasaland in early 1959, but the disturbances unfortunately made it necessary temporarily to abandon this intention. Nevertheless an interim constitutional change was effected in August, 1959, which introduced two more African and two more official members to the Legislative Council. Because of the State of Emergency, elections could not be held, and Africans were nominated to fill vacant seats. At the same time two Africans were appointed to the Executive Council. The effects of these changes were first that African members outnumbered elected non-African members on the Legislative Council though an official majority was maintained, and secondly, that Africans appeared for the first time in the Executive Council.

After preliminary talks in Nyasaland during a visit early in 1960, the Secretary of State for the Colonies convened a conference in London in July, at which agreement was reached on an entirely new Constitution for the Protectorate. This provided, for the first time, for the direct election of Africans to the Legislative Council, and introduced a higher and lower qualitative franchise for voters. Higher franchise voters would elect eight, and lower franchise voters twenty, Members, who with three *ex-officio* members would comprise a Council of thirty-three Members. At the same time two higher franchise and three lower franchise voters would be appointed to the Executive Council, and a ministerial system would be introduced.

The terms of the Federal Constitution, which during the previous seven years had evoked such "pathological dislike", required that a review of its provisions should be undertaken between 1960 and 1962. In preparation for this, Lord Monckton and a group of other experienced persons (among them three Africans of Nyasaland) were entrusted by Her Majesty's Government with the task of advising the Governments concerned. Their report, based on a considerable volume of spoken and written evidence from all three territories, appeared on 11th October, 1960, and took its place among the documents to be considered at the review conference which opened in London early in December.



## Chapter 3

### Administration

CONSIDERABLE modification to the administrative machinery of the Protectorate resulted from the introduction of Federation in 1953, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the following functions: audit, civil aviation, customs and immigration, income tax, posts and telecommunications, prisons, health, non-African primary and secondary education and all higher education.

The Protectorate continues to be administered by the Governor, assisted by the Executive Council, which comprises the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, Attorney General and Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members and such other persons, styled Nominated Members, as may from time to time be appointed by Royal Instructions, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The membership of Executive Council at the end of 1960 is contained in an appendix to this Chapter.

The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907, as amended by the Nyasaland (No. 2) Order in Council, 1955. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, a Speaker as Vice-President, four *ex officio* Members, ten Official Members and thirteen Elected Members of whom six are non-Africans and seven Africans. The Legislative Council Ordinance (Chapter 52) provided for the election of the Elected Members, but as a temporary measure the Governor was empowered in August, 1959, by Additional Royal Instructions, to appoint without election suitably qualified Africans to occupy vacant seats among the African Elected Members. The Speaker normally presides over sittings of the Legislative Council. The membership of the Legislative Council at the end of 1960 is contained in an appendix to this Chapter.

A conference was held at Lancaster House in London in July and August, 1960, at which the main political groups were represented, to discuss the next stage of constitutional advance in the Protectorate. The agreed conclusions of the conference included a recommendation that the Executive Council, which would remain advisory to the Governor, should be reconstituted to comprise three *ex officio*, two nominated official, and five unofficial members chosen from the elected members of the Legislative Council, of whom three would be persons elected by lower franchise voters, and two persons elected by higher franchise voters. All such appointments would carry ministerial status. The Governor would also be empowered to appoint from elected

members of the Legislative Council up to three Parliamentary Secretaries who, though not members of the Executive Council, would be associated with the administration of departments.

It was also recommended that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor as President, the Speaker as Vice-President, and 33 members, of whom 3 would be *ex officio*, 2 nominated official members of the Executive Council, 20 elected on a low qualitative franchise and 8 elected on a higher qualitative franchise. The Governor would also have a general power, which would be held in reserve and not exercised unless necessary to the interests of good government, to appoint additional nominated members to the Government side of the Legislative Council up to the number necessary to give the Government a majority over the remaining unofficial members.

Much of the preliminary work necessary for the implementation of the new constitution was undertaken in the latter part of 1960, and in December, Orders by Her Majesty in Council empowered the Governor to make regulations for the registration of voters, the delimitation of constituencies, and other matters relating to, and including, the holding of elections.

Since the coming into force of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953, the Protectorate has formed part of the Federation and the Federal Legislature has enacted legislation on a number of subjects, formerly within the powers of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The judicial system is described in Part II, Chapter 9 of this Report.

The principal territorial departments of Government, apart from the Provincial and District Administration, are: Judicial, Legal, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Geological Survey, Labour, Veterinary, Forestry, Printing and Stationery, Co-operative Development, Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, Accountant General, Surveys, Information, and Water Development.

The policy of the Government is defined and controlled in the Secretariat. The Secretariat is divided into four main Divisions, the heads of which are the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, and the Secretary for Natural Resources. Each Division deals with a certain range of subjects, and communications between the Government and the general public are made in the names of the heads of the appropriate Divisions. The Chief Secretary is also the head of the Civil Service.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, Northern, Central and Southern, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into 20 Districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner who is in turn responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners



and District Commissioners are responsible for the proper conduct of the Native Administrations within their areas. Each of the districts, with the exception of the Blantyre (Urban) District, contains one or more Native Authorities constituted as such under the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 73). The size of the various Native Authorities' areas varies considerably and is dependent generally on the degree of tribal feeling and homogeneity which remained at the time of the introduction of the first Native Authority Ordinance in 1933. The largest population administered by any single Native Authority is 170,000 under the M'mbelwa Native Authority Council in the Mzimba District; the smallest is the 250 of the Boghoyo Native Authority Council in the Nkata Bay District. The number of Native Authorities in each of the Provinces varies from 18 in the Northern Province to 48 in the Central Province and 69 in the Southern Province, a total of 135.

District Councils have been established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance (Chapter 100), in twelve out of the twenty districts of the Protectorate. These Councils are constituted by Warrant and are multi-racial in composition. There is provision in the Ordinance for the appointment or election of members.

Chiefs have been accorded seats on the Councils so established and the tribal element in local government has not therefore been disregarded. The powers of the Councils to provide services are extensive and in addition they have a duty to contribute to the cost of Native Authority buildings and African courts. The Councils control their own finances and levy rates in various forms. Their estimates are subject to approval by the Governor and their rates by the Governor in Council. Their by-law making powers are extensive though the Councils have no power to make by-laws other than on matters specified in the District Councils Ordinance.

The Councils have, therefore, many of the financial and legislative responsibilities formerly undertaken by the Native Authorities, and with the additional and extensive powers conferred on them by the Ordinance, are beginning to provide a firm foundation for rural local government in the territory.

The constitution of the Lilongwe District Council, established under the Ordinance in August, 1955, may be considered typical of these statutory District Councils. This Council consists of a Chairman and 25 Councillors, of whom 11 are Chiefs who are *ex officio* members; 4 are Europeans, 2 are Asians and 2 are Africans, who are all nominated by the Provincial Commissioner, Central Province. The remaining 6 Councillors are Africans who are elected by the village headmen of the six electoral areas into which the District is divided for this purpose.

District Councils have been established in the Ncheu, Dedza, Lilongwe and Dowa Districts of the Central Province, in the Rumpi, Karonga and Nkata Bay Districts of the Northern Province, and in the Cholo, Zomba, Mlanje, Blantyre (Rural) and Kasupe Districts of the Southern Province.

In the remaining eight districts of the Protectorate, statutory District Councils have not yet been established. In seven of them, Councils of Chiefs, established under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 73, undertake the functions which would otherwise be those of District Councils. The Blantyre (Urban) District, which includes the Municipality of Blantyre/Limbe, has as yet no other local authority within its bounds.

The greater part of the Protectorate consists of African areas, and administration through the Native Authorities is, broadly speaking, the same in all districts.

A Native Authority consists of a Council or group of Africans declared to be, or established as, a Native Authority under the Native Authority Ordinance, for specified areas. The person recognized by the Governor as the Chief for the area in respect of which a Native Authority has been established is an *ex officio* member of the Native Authority Council, and in most cases is the Chairman. The other members of the Council are persons recognized as such by the Provincial Commissioner. In the appointment of Chiefs the Government usually recognizes the persons chosen by the people in accordance with local law and custom. There has always been and still is a very real regard on the part of the Africans for the state of chieftainship, nor is this regard confined to the illiterate or semi-educated inhabitants of rural areas.

Appointments to Native Authority Councils are more elastic than those to the Chieftainship itself; councillors are not necessarily hereditary and appointment depends in many cases upon public opinion. In some cases the composition of the Council is still largely determined by established native custom; in many others the customary practice has been modified to allow a broader basis of representation and expression of opinion. Formal recognition as a member of a Native Authority Council ultimately rests with the Provincial Commissioner concerned.

The Governor has power to withdraw recognition of a person as a member of a Native Authority and a Provincial Commissioner can also exercise powers of suspension for three months or, with the Governor's approval, for one year in cases involving abuse of power, or for incapacity or other sufficient reason.

Below the Native Authority Council there are in many districts subordinate councils which include Group and Village Councils. The Village Headman still remains an important unit of the native administration. In some cases these Headmen derive their influence from actual or traditional inheritance of the powers exercised by family heads or recognized administrators of the land. In others they owe their authority to the position given to them by the Administration. Apart from their traditional function of settling minor village disputes, the Village Headmen have a number of statutory duties to perform which include duties in connection with tax registration and vital statistics. It is clear



that the Village Headman must continue to perform his function as a direct link between the ordinary villager and his Chief as well as the District Commissioner.

Native Authorities have four inter-related responsibilities—executive, legislative, judicial, and financial. In districts where District Councils have been formed, certain of these powers now devolve upon the Council but the Native Authority continues to be an organ for preserving law and order in its own area and acting as the agent of the District Council in the collection of revenue.

Executive responsibility is vested in Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance, supplemented in some cases by the delegation of powers under those laws of Nyasaland, such as the game and forestry laws, which largely concern Africans. Under the Ordinance, Native Authorities are empowered to issue orders “subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the general or special directions of the Governor.” Within the area over which the Native Authority has jurisdiction, these orders may relate to a number of subjects, such as control of intoxicating liquor and gambling, public health, migration, reporting of births and deaths and the movement and control of livestock. They may, indeed, relate to the prohibition, restriction or execution of any matter which is not repugnant to morality or justice, and is in accordance with the native law and custom for the time being in force.

The prior approval of Government for the issue of orders is not required, but they must be reported at the earliest possible moment to the superior Native Authority, if any, and to the District Commissioner. The Provincial Commissioner has power to revoke orders if he considers it desirable. An offence against an order is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding £25 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. With few exceptions Native Authorities have issued orders on their own initiative and most of these orders are eminently sensible and have required little amendment or revision.

Legislative responsibility is vested in a Native Authority under section 20 of the Native Authority Ordinance which empowers it, subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the approval of the Governor, “to make rules to be obeyed by Africans within the local limits of its jurisdiction providing for the peace, good order and welfare of such Africans.” Such rules may make provision in those districts where no District Council has been established, for the imposition of fees. Subject to the approval of the Governor, a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner may himself make rules for any of the purposes mentioned above in respect of the area of jurisdiction of any Native Authority in his Province or District and such rules have the same force and effect as if made by the Native Authority of the area. For breach of the rules, penalties may be

imposed up to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment. Rules made by the Native Authority may at any time be revoked by the Governor.

In districts where District Councils have been established under the District Councils Ordinance, existing Native Authority rules are gradually being replaced by by-laws, made under section 27 of the Ordinance, and rule-making powers have been withdrawn from Native Authorities over matters falling within the purview of the District Council. The Ordinance provides that all by-laws made by a Council shall be submitted to the Governor in Council who may approve or reject any by-law. Approved by-laws are enacted in English, and, after *Gazette* publication, are promulgated in the area under the jurisdiction of the Council, down to the level of the Village Headman. Penalties for the contravention of by-laws may not exceed a fine of £50 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

At the present stage of development, legislative or rule-making powers are still widely exercised by the Native Authorities. In almost every district, rules have been made covering such subjects as African canteens, teashops and the sale and consumption of native beer. The registration of marriages and divorces is covered by rules, or by-laws in the case of District Councils, in all the Native Authority areas. Canoe rules, designed to control the cutting of trees suitable for the construction of canoes and to make provision for their licensing, have been made in areas adjoining Lake Nyasa and large rivers. Rules to ensure proper agricultural practice, land usage and preparation of gardens are also in force.

The judicial and financial responsibilities of Native Authorities are dealt with in Part II, Chapters 9 and 3 respectively.

For the larger towns of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, Lilongwe and Salima, Councils are established under the Townships Ordinance. Blantyre/Limbe has the status of a Municipality. Members of the Blantyre/Limbe Municipal Council are elected. Elsewhere Town Councillors are appointed by the Governor. A qualification for inclusion on the Blantyre/Limbe Voters Roll is the ownership or occupation of property which has been assessed for rating at a value of not less than £750. For the purpose of elections, the Municipality is divided into two wards, each of which returns six European and two Asian members.

These Councils are local authorities under the Public Health Ordinance and they maintain roads, provide markets and other services. They levy rates on land and buildings and make by-laws on a wide variety of normal local authority subjects.

Unlike in other territories, these Councils have no special responsibilities relating to Africans; they do not provide houses or beerhalls and are not responsible for African welfare.



Rural Area Boards are the local authorities in thirteen rural centres of population, usually at District Headquarters and the larger trading centres. The powers and duties of these Boards are restricted and their main function is to secure proper sanitary conditions within their areas. The District Commissioner is chairman of the Board and other members are appointed by the Governor.

In order to provide for the housing of the urban population living in the vicinity of Blantyre/Limbe township, the Soche Authority has been established under a special ordinance, entitled the High Density Residential Areas Ordinance, for an area adjacent to the township. This Authority has the normal local government powers to a township together with additional powers to lay out the area and to develop it as a high standard residential area.

The Chairman of the Authority is normally the District Commissioner, Blantyre (Urban), and he and the other members are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Authority's budget is balanced and subject to close control by the Government.

African Urban Advisory Committees have been established in Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba, and Lilongwe and advise the Councils and Government on matters appertaining to the African urban population.

#### MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1960

##### *President:*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

##### *Ex officio Members:*

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (R. M. M. King, Esq., Q.C.).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (H. E. I. Phillips, Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E.).

##### *Nominated Official Members:*

THE HON. MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G.

THE HON. MR. J. H. INGHAM, C.M.G., M.B.E.

##### *Nominated Unofficial Members:*

THE HON. MR. A. C. W. DIXON, C.B.E.

THE HON. MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD.

THE HON. MR. C. M. CHINKONDENJI (*see note*).

THE HON. MR. E. M. MTAWALI (*see note*).

NOTE: THE HON. MR. C. M. CHINKONDENJI and the HON. MR. E. M. MTAWALI were appointed additional members of the Council on 1st October, 1959.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
1960*President:*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

*Vice-President:*

THE SPEAKER (The Hon. Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C.).

*Ex officio Members:*

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (R. M. M. King, Esq., Q.C.).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (H. E. I. Phillips, Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E.).

THE HON. THE SECRETARY FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS (J. H. Ingham, Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E.).

*Official Members:*

THE HON. MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G. (Secretary for Natural Resources).

THE HON. MR. P. W. YOUENS, O.B.E. (Deputy Chief Secretary).

THE HON. MR. N. F. RICHARDS, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works).

THE HON. MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN (Director of Education).

THE HON. MR. C. E. JOHNSON (Director of Agriculture).

THE HON. MR. R. G. M. WILLAN (Chief Conservator of Forests).

THE HON. MR. J. B. PINE, Q.C. (Solicitor General).

THE HON. MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER (Development Secretary).

THE HON. MR. C. A. COLLARD, M.B.E., T.D. (Commissioner for Labour).

THE HON. MR. J. P. FEENY, O.B.E. (Secretary, Lands and Mines).

*Elected Members:*

THE HON. MR. A. C. W. DIXON, C.B.E. (Elected 24th February, 1956).

THE HON. MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD (Elected 15th March, 1956).

THE HON. MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA (Elected 15th March, 1956).

THE HON. MR. D. W. CHIJOZI (Elected 15th March, 1956).

THE HON. MR. N. D. KWENJE (Elected 15th March, 1956).

THE HON. MR. L. A. LITTLE (Elected 15th March, 1956).

THE HON. COL. L. F. HUNT (Elected 31st July, 1958).

THE HON. MR. C. B. KAYES (Elected 30th August, 1958).



THE HON. MR. E. C. PETERKINS, O.B.E. (Elected 16th October, 1958).

THE HON. MR. C. M. CHINKONDENJI (Appointed 1st October, 1959).

THE HON. MR. E. M. MTAWALI (Appointed 1st October, 1959).

THE HON. MR. A. J. MPONDA (Appointed 1st October, 1959).

THE HON. MR. W. CHAFULUMIRA (Appointed 5th November, 1959).

## Chapter 4

### Weights and Measures

STANDARD British weights and measures are in use throughout the Protectorate.

## Chapter 5

### Reading List

The place of publication is London unless otherwise stated.

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